

AN
INTRODUCTION
TO
ENGLISH GRAMMAR:

INTENDED ALSO
TO ASSIST YOUNG PERSONS
IN THE
STUDY OF OTHER LANGUAGES,
AND TO
REMOVE MANY OF THE DIFFICULTIES
WHICH IMPEDE THEIR PROGRESS IN LEARNING.

Chi ben comincia, ha la metà dell' opus.
Pastor Fido. GUARINI.

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(6)

INTRODUCTION

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STUDY OF OTHER LANGUAGES

TO REMOVE MANY OF THE DIFFICULTIES

WHICH IMPEDES THEIR PROGRESS IN LEARNING

By J. P. RIDGEL, LL.D.
Professor of the Academy, Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.

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E D U C A T I O N

1. The first of the work is done by the
men and the women and the children
of the village. The work is done
in the fields and the men and the
women and the children of the village
are the only ones who are allowed
to work in the fields. The work is
done in the fields and the men and
the women and the children of the
village are the only ones who are
allowed to work in the fields.

It is a fact that the people of the world are not yet fully aware of the importance of the work of the United Nations. It is a fact that the people of the world are not yet fully aware of the importance of the work of the United Nations. It is a fact that the people of the world are not yet fully aware of the importance of the work of the United Nations.

E D U C A T I O N, &c.

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ART. 38. *An Introduction to English Grammar*: Intended also to assist young Persons in the study of other languages, and to remove many of the difficulties which impede their progress in learning. 4to, 2s. 6d. Phillips, Lombard Street.

It has been observed, that in the Augustan age of English literature, we could not boast of either a Dictionary or a Grammar of our language; or at least of any books that might be said to reduce our vernacular tongue to a fixed standard. This defect has been supplied by Dr. Johnson's Dictionary, and Bishop Louth's Grammar: and perhaps it is not one of the least of the merits of those works, that they have induced Scholars to pay attention to a language, which for copiousness and vigour, is exceeded by few; the capacity of which for harmonious modulation is sufficiently manifested in the writings of our Poets; and which perhaps wants only regularity to make it complete.—That this regularity is unattainable, without a sacrifice to the greatest excellencies of the language, is generally allowed: but surely every attempt to explain the analogy between words, and the ideas of which they are the symbols, to mark their relations, and to ascertain the different modes of action and passion, with the circumstantials of time and places, must be of general use:—for if a great part of the disputes among mankind arise from the obscurity and ambiguity of the terms which they use, we cannot take too much pains in assigning to every word a clear and precise meaning, both singly and in conjunction with others.

The Author of the work before us, seems to have been actuated by very laudable motives, and to have bestowed much time and thought on the subject:—of his plan a judgment may be formed from the following extract from his Preface. [*Here follows a citation consisting of the first page of the Preface.*]

There is something peculiar in Mr. Bridel's disposition of the subject, and the terms which he uses are rather uncommon: yet we cannot but allow that they are significant;—and although it may require more attention to understand this work, than young persons may always be willing to bestow, it will reward them for their labour; it may also be of great service to foreigners who are desirous of informing themselves respecting the principles of our language.

P R E F A C E.

ALTHOUGH an attempt to become useful may not in general want an apology, yet this **INTRODUCTION TO GRAMMAR** requires one. The public are in possession of so many English Grammars, among which are many good ones, that my entering the lists might make me appear like the knights-errant of old, who, coming from distant regions, suddenly appeared in a tournament, and threw the gauntlet to the stoutest men in the land; if, to clear myself of the reproach of Quixotism, which I do not wish to incur, I did not give an idea of my plan.

I will venture to say, that when young persons understand this Introduction, they, to say no more, will know as much of English grammar as most of those who have been taught by the Grammars which are commonly put into children's hands. But the design of this little work is more particularly to open the way to other languages, and to lessen those difficulties which are apt to discourage young people, when they come to study Latin, French, &c. because having little or no idea, and certainly no habit, of some things unnecessary in English, such as making adjectives agree with substantives, &c. they naturally dislike a study which at first view presents trouble, and very little to entice them: for it is well known how dry the study of languages is at first.

Here I cannot help taking notice of an opinion, the more dangerous as it originated amongst scholars, though it has been propagated by others, who know little about the matter, "Let a youth," say they, "learn Latin, and he will know his English grammar." That may be true, but the question is, whether the knowledge he will acquire of it in that manner, may not cost him much more trouble, and require much more time, than if the first notions of grammar had been given him in his own language; and whether he may not be disgusted with Latin, before he knows his English Grammar, which is sometimes the case. For my part, I think, that it is much easier to make a youth understand what is a substantive and what an adjective, by applying them to the English words, *good man*, than to the Latin ones, *bonus homo*; and if any one still persist in a contrary opinion, my answer will be, prove it, *et eris mihi magnus Apollo*. We might as well put under the care of a dancing-master, a child before he can stand on his legs, saying that he could not fail to know how to walk by the time he should be an adept in dancing.

To this Introduction I have added *Directions for Parsing*, which to some may seem long; but I hope, when read attentively, nothing in them will appear unnecessary to my design. I am convinced that no one can translate properly, or even feel the beauties of an English book, who cannot perceive the right construction of phrases, or who mistakes the tenses of verbs; I have always found a deficiency in that point, attended with an almost invincible difficulty to young people, when they try to translate English into any other language; and I dare say many teachers have found great difficulty, if not in pointing out the different meanings, at least in making their pupils remember their distinctions, so as to make use of them when necessary. I have therefore said what seemed to me necessary to obviate these difficulties.

The order in which I have given the Parts of Speech, has something novel in it, but I hope, upon perusing this work, my reasons for it will soon be obvious to the intelligent reader. However, as this is meant as introductory to other Grammars, whether English or Latin, French, Italian,

Italian, &c. I have taken care not to change, but to explain the names commonly in use, except perhaps in two instances. First,—I have called Gerund what grammarians commonly call Participle, present or active. My principal reason for it, is, that distinct names, viz. Participle and Gerund, will be more easily retained and distinguished by beginners, than Participle past or passive, and Participle present or active, and I am not singular in this. Besides the Participle active is so often used in English, in a manner that corresponds with the Latin Gerunds, that I thought I might take that liberty; and especially as the word Gerund, if we consider its etymology, is as expressive, and does not seem to contradict the use I make of it. Secondly,—in verbs, I have named Optative, the mood which is called by some Subjunctive, by others Potential, &c. It would not have suited my plan to adopt many names, and this seemed to me the best applicable, both to English and other languages; and I hope it will be found by the *Directions for Parsing*, p. 24, that I have taken care to distinguish the tenses and modes of speaking, which cannot properly fall under the denomination—Optative.

Manner of using this GRAMMAR.

Children in general do not like to learn by heart, and it is often as useless as it is loathsome to them; for I have seen many who had learnt their *English Grammar* by heart, more than once, and hardly knew a word of Grammar. Children ought to know things by heart, but there is a great difference betwixt learning unintelligible words, and knowing things. Besides, if we would teach children properly, and avoid confusion and disgust, we should teach them but one thing at a time, and when they know that, pass to another; taking care, however, that they do not forget the first. I would therefore advise Masters who may use this Work, first, to make their scholars read attentively the Preliminary Observations, and even to make them, by way of exercise, add, in a general way, terminations to words; then to explain to them (by the Table p. 6), what a Verb is, and read to them every day three or four lines of an easy English Book, asking them to stop at every word which they think is a Verb. This point being gained, make them give the roots of every word they call a Verb, which will naturally induce them to learn by heart the Table of Irregular Verbs, p. 7. They should then be made to read several times the definitions of Moods, Tenses, &c. and, when the Table of Tenses, p. 12, is well understood, to write English Verbs, according to the rules given in it; but they should, at first, give only the first person of each simple tense; and afterwards write the Verbs, not only with all their tenses and persons, but in all the different ways of which examples are given: and if they were not yet able to write, they might be made to repeat them from the rule, after giving them the roots of the Verb to be conjugated; only it would take a little more time to make them masters of it: and as they are supposed to parse every day, the questions should correspond with their advancement, making them after a certain time say in what tense such a Verb is, then what Person, and so on. As to the rest I shall decline giving directions, because what I have said must be more than sufficient to judicious Teachers. By the time the children have thus advanced step by step to the end of the Grammar, they will be able to define every word in a phrase; and then it may be soon enough to make them, with the same caution, proceed through the directions for parsing; and I would allow, or rather require them, always to have under their eyes, *the Table for parsing* at the end of the book; and continue to make them parse, long after they have begun other languages; which, according to this Plan may very well be put off six months later than usual, without loss of time. I am persuaded, and know from experience, that they will in the first year make more progress in Latin, French, &c. than they commonly do in double that time.

PRELIMINARY

PRELIMINARY REMARKS.

WHEN a man speaks, his speech is composed of words.
Words are composed of one or many syllables, as *Man, Lon-don, E-li-za-beth.*
Syllables are composed of one or more letters, as *a, an, the, thought, a-bound.*

There are, in English, twenty-six letters: ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZ.

Letters are of two kinds;

VOWELS - - { So called from the Latin, *vocales*, i. e. *sounds of the voice*, may be uttered without the help of any other letter.

a e i o u

We place here these two letters y w { as being both vowels and consonants.

CONSONANTS { b c d f g h j k l m n p q r s t v x z.
In Latin, *consonantes*, from *consonare*, to sound together; are so called because they cannot be sounded without the help of a vowel.

Letters are variously sounded, and that difference of sound commonly depends upon the other letters which come after them.

Vowels followed by other vowels, are called

DIPHTHONGS.

Proper.

Improper.

When the sound of each of the vowels is perceived, though slightly, in pronouncing the syllable, as in *voice, void.* | When both vowels form but one sound, as in *bread, coach, height, piece.*

Improper diphthongs generally keep their sound independently of the letters which come after them; but the sound of vowels depends upon their being followed by one or two consonants, or by none; according as they are at the end of the word, or in the preceding syllables; as will be shewn by the subsequent table:

Final vowels	- - - - -	keep their own	}	sound
Vowels in the last syllable, followed by one consonant	-	take a different		
Vowels not final, followed by	{ one consonant - two consonants	keep their own take a different		

X, as will be shewn hereafter, is to be considered as a double consonant.

EXAMPLES.

A keeps its own sound in *a, hate, bating* - but takes the broad sound of the French *a*, in *mat, matting; wax, waxed*; and that of the Scotch short *a*, in *wash, washing.*

E has its own sound in *he, Peter, Crete* - and sounds nearly like the French *é*, in *let, letting; vex, vexed.*

Note,—*E* final is not sounded; but lengthens the sound of the preceding vowel.

{ *I* keeps its long sound in *bite, biting* - - - but takes the sound of the French *i*, in *bit; hit, hitting; mix, mixing.*

{ *I* is used (instead of *i*) in words derived from the Greek, and at the end of other words, thus *to die, died, dying.*

O sounds rather long in *hope, hoping* - - - but short in *hop, hopping; ox, oxen.*

U has a long sound in *mute, acute* - - - and a different one in *put, putting; shut, shutting; flux, fluxion.*

W sounds nearly like *oo*, or like *ou* in the French word *oui*, which sounds the same as *we* in English.

The sounds of Consonants are likewise changed by the letters which come after them, as will appear by the following remarks; and we shall range them in that order which seems the most proper to point the similarity of sound, and the relation which exists between some of them.

Different Sounds of the Consonants.

H added to some consonants, gives them a particular sound.

H when the only consonant before a vowel, is either mute or aspirate.

H mute is not sounded at all, as in *honesty*, *heir*; which is often the case, but more commonly in words derived from the Latin or French.

H aspirate causes an aspiration before the vowel, as in *hate*, *hasty*, *behaviour*, &c.

V is sounded by letting the upper teeth touch the under lip, as in *vain*, *victory*, *grieve*, &c.

F is the same sound, but stronger than *v*, as in *fierce*, *grief*, &c.

u is sounded like *f* in *Lieutenant*.

Note,—Words never end with *v*, but with *f*; which, if followed by vowels, is often changed into *v*, thus, *loaf*, *loaves*; and *f* in the word *of* is pronounced like *v*, thus we say, *ov him*, *ov her*, for *of him*, *of her*.

P is a strong sound, expressed by pressing the two lips together, as in *papa*, *pope*, *pint*.

B is nearly the same sound as *p*, but weaker, as in *babe*.

B is mute in some words, as in *debtor*, *subtle*, *thumb*, &c.

M, its sound is similar to that of *p* and *b*, but weaker than either, as in *mama*.

Note,—*M* often takes the place of *n*, before *p*, *b*, *m*; particularly when the syllables *con* and *in* are added before words beginning with one of these letters; so, though we write *cession*, *concession*; *justice*, *injustice*; we must write *proper*, *improper*; *bosom*, *imbosom*; *mission*, *commission*, &c.

Note,—*N* at the end of words is mute after *m*, as in *hymn*, *contemn*, &c.

N is sounded by pressing the point of the tongue to the roof of the mouth near the teeth, as in *nine*, *ninny*, *nun*, &c.

L is a sound nearly of the same kind as *n*, as in *lamb*, *blue*, *glory*, &c.

Note,—If any one should call in doubt this similarity of *n* and *l*, let him, for example, consider how often the vulgar pronounce, *chimley* instead of *chimney*.

L at the end of monosyllables is doubled, as in *skill*, *full*; but at the end of compound words is not doubled, as in *skilful*.

L is mute in some words, as in *could*, *would*, *half*, &c.

L sometimes preceded by *a*, gives it a broad sound, approaching that of *au*, as in *talk*, *walk*, *wall*.

R is sounded in the throat, as in *row*, *broad*, *grow*, &c.

At the end of words derived from the Greek or French, *re* is sounded like *er*, as in *metre*, *theatre*, *sepulchre*, &c.

Ph sounds like *f*, as in *philosopher*, and all other words, except in those formed of a word beginning with *h*, before which another word or syllable has been added, as *upholder*, formed of *up* and *hold*. *Ph* is mute in *phthisick*, *phthisical*.

Rb sounds nearly the same as *r*, viz. in *rhetoric*, *rhubarb*.

Different

Different Sounds of the Consonants.

T is founded as in *tea, toy, tumbler, but, &c.*
T often takes the place of *d*, as when we say *learnt* instead of *learned*.

D is a sound of the same kind as *t*, but not so strong, as in *double, draw, dwell, &c.*

Z is a sound something betwixt *th*, or rather *dh* and *s*; it is found in *zeal, horizon, Zebra, &c.*

S sounds like *z* at the end of words, as *is, bees, fees, &c.* Except in *us, this, thus, yes, &c.* And also in the preceding syllables, when betwixt two vowels, and followed by *e, i, y*, as in *devise, daisy, daisies, &c.* and in *observe*.

In the beginning of a word, and often in the middle, *f* has its hissing sound, thus, *fister, insult*.

Ss always has the hissing sound, as in *assist, bliss*.

C is

{	soft before <i>e, i, y</i> ,	}	like	{
	hard before <i>a, o, u</i> , and consonants			

S in *cement, Cicero, Cyclops, &c.*
K in *camp, cot, cur, clew, Cneius, crow.*

K uniformly keeps its hard sound in *keep, kernel*; but is not founded at the beginning of a word before a consonant, as in *knife, knowledge, &c.*

Note.—Words never end with *cc*, nor *kk*, but with *ck*.

Q is never used without *u*, thus *qu*; and sounds like *k* in words derived from the French, as *liquor, antique, chequers, &c.* In true English words it sounds like *ku*, or rather *koo*, as in *quart, quote, &c.*

G, as well as *q*, is often accompanied by *u*, and then has a softer sound than *k*, as in *guardian, guess, guilt, &c.* It has the same sound before *a, o, u*, and consonants; before *y*, in words derived from the Greek, and often before *e, i*: as in *gallon, gore, gutter, glory, grow, gymnastic, gelding, give, &c.* but it often takes a softer sound before *e, i* (chiefly in words derived from the Latin and the French), as in *general, giant*; and also in many English words, as in *genuine, engine, &c.* At the end of a word, *g* is nearly mute in *gn*, as in *sign, condign, &c.* and in *gnomon*.

Ng sounds something like *gn*, in the French word *vigne*, thus *king, loving*.

J has, before all vowels, the soft sound of *g*, as in *James, Jove, jester, &c.*

X, a double consonant, has two sounds.

X sounds like *ks*, at the end of a word, whether a termination be added to it or not, as in *prefix, prefixed; vex, vexed, vexation*.

X sounds like *gz*, at the beginning and in the middle of words, and particularly when *ex* before a vowel, is the first syllable, as in *exile, example, anxiety, &c.*

H added to some consonants, gives them a particular sound.

Sounds resembling *sh*, though spelt without *h*.

Th sounds, as in *thin, thine*; the difference betwixt these two sounds might be expressed by *th* in *thin*, and by *dh* in *thine*.

Sh has a particular sound, as in *shame, &c.* except when a syllable is added before a word beginning with *h*, as in *Dis-honor, Mis-hap*.

Ch sounds *sh* in the French words *chaise, machine*; but *tsh* in other words, *china, charm, church, &c.* In words derived from the learned languages it sounds like *k*, example, *chord, chymist, &c.* *Arch* sounds *ark* before vowels, example, *architect*; but *arch* before consonants, example, *archbishop*.

Gh, at the end of words, sounds like *ph* or *f*, as in *cough, enough, &c.* It has the sound of *g* hard in *gherkin, ghost*. Sometimes it is mute, as in *nigh, though, &c.*

T sounds like *sh* in the final syllables, *tial*, as *partial; tion, action; tious, factious*.

S has a soft sound before the final syllables; *ure*, as *pleasure, treasure; ion*, as *division, confusion*. This sound might be represented by *zh*, or by the French *j*, as in *conjurer*.

C sounds like *sh* in *cial*, as *superficial; cyon, halcyon; cious, officious*.

X sounds like *ksh* before the final syllables *ion*, as *fluxion; ious, anxious*.

After

After this exposition of the different sounds of the letters, and the similarity existing between some of them, I hope I shall be understood when I call the letters placed under each other, in the following table, by the name of

RELATED LETTERS.

<i>De</i>	<i>Be</i>	<i>Ce</i>	<i>Ca</i>	<i>Che</i>	<i>Ge</i>	<i>Fe</i>	<i>eaSe</i>	<i>I</i>	<i>L</i>	<i>M</i>
<i>Te</i>	<i>Pe</i>	<i>Se</i>	<i>Ka</i>	<i>She</i>	<i>Je</i>	<i>Ve</i>	<i>freeZe</i>	<i>r</i>	<i>N</i>	<i>N</i>
			<i>Qua</i>							

The use of this table will begin to appear in the variations of words, which are commonly made by adding certain syllables at the end of them.

These final syllables are called terminations.

The terminations most generally used are *ing*, *ed*, *er*, *est*; *eth*, *s*, *es*; *ly*. So of *to miss*, we make *misseth* or *misses*, *missed*, *missing*: and of *poor*; *poorer*, *poorest*, *poorly*. But, in adding these terminations, we must attend to the following observations.

- 1.—In adding terminations beginning with a vowel, we must guard against changing the sound of the last syllable of the word to which we add them; so, if the word ends with a single consonant, preceded by a single vowel, as *to drag*, the final consonant is to be doubled; thus, *to drag*, *dragg-ed*; *to rob*, *robb-ed*; *flat*, *flatt-er*, *flatt-est*.

Note,—In that case all consonants are to be doubled, except *n*, which is doubled after words of one syllable, as *to sin*, *finn-ed*; but after longer words is not doubled, thus, *to lengthen*, *lengthen-ed*; sometimes *r* is not doubled, as in *alter*, *alter-ed*; *suffer*, *suffer-ed*. (As to *c* and *k*, see the note after *k*, page 3). *X*, being itself a double consonant, is never doubled.

- 2.—Whenever we add terminations, beginning with a vowel, to words ending with *e* (see note on *e*, page 1.) that final *e* must be cut off: so, though we make of *to bind*, *bind-ing*, we must not make of *to have*, *have-ing*; but *having*: nor of *to give*, *he give-eth*; but *he giveth*.

Note,—*Es* or *s* is always used, except in scripture style, instead of *eth*, thus, *he dress-es* for *he dresseth*; *he bind-s* for *he bindeth*; and *he give-s* for *he giveth*.

es.

s.

- 3.—*Es* must be added, instead of *s*, to words ending with *fs*, *sh*, *ch*, *x*; thus, *blefs*, *bleff-es*; *brush*, *brushes*; *church*, *church-es*; *box*, *box-es*.

S only, is added to the generality of other words; but whether *s* does, or does not, represent *eth*, it makes those words longer by one syllable, which end with *ce*, *ge*, *se*, *ze*; thus, *place*, *pla-ces*; *rage*, *ra-ges*; *house*, *hou-ses*; *graze*, *gra-zes*.

The two following rules are for *ed*, *er*, and *est*, as well as for *es*.

- 4.—Final *f* or *fe* is often changed into *v*, before adding these terminations, thus, *calf*, *cal-ves*; *leaf*, *lea-ves*; *wife*, *wives*, &c.

But words which keep their final *f*, only take *s*, thus, *grief*, *griefs*; *muff*, *muffs*, &c.

- 5.—All words ending with *y*, preceded by a consonant, change their final *y* into *i*, before adding these terminations; thus, *spy*, *spies*; *victory*, *victories*, &c.

But words ending with *y*, preceded by a vowel, keep the *y*, and only take *s*; thus, *betray*, *betrays*, *joy*, *joys*.

Y final is also to remain before the termination *ing*; thus, *to fly*, *fly-ing* (see note on *ii* and *yy*, page 2); which shews, that in that case, *i* is even to be changed into *y*; thus, *to die*, *died*, *dying*.

- 6.—*Ly*, this termination added to a word ending with *y*, causes it to be changed into *i*; thus, *pretty*, *prettily*, &c.

- 7.—But instead of *ly*, we only add *y* to words ending with *ll*, or *ble*; thus, *full*, *full-y*; *noble*, *nobl-y*, &c. See rule 2, in this page.

- 8.—*Ly* is simply added to the word in all other cases; thus, *wise*, *wise-ly*; *prudent*, *prudent-ly*; *skilful*, *skilful-ly*.

AN

A N

INTRODUCTION TO GRAMMAR.

SPEECH is composed of words ; but words are not all of the same kind : therefore, persons who wish to speak and write correctly, ought to know how many sorts of words there are ; their names, and the meaning of those names ; their variations, and use :

This science is called Grammar.

The different sorts of words are, by Grammarians, called Parts of Speech.

We reckon eight of them, viz.

VERB, PRONOUN, NOUN, ADJECTIVE ;
ADVERB, PREPOSITION, CONJUNCTION, and INTERJECTION.

The first four, viz. Verb, Pronoun, Noun, and Adjective, being liable to undergo variations, are called *declinable* ; and the last four, *indeclinable*. And we will explain them in that order, as the most proper to enable young minds to comprehend them more easily.

OF THE VERB

VERB comes from the Latin, *verbum*, a word, and is so called by way of excellence, as it were calling it the great

Note,—The word *persons* is used in speaking both of a

When we speak, it is to say what persons - - DO, - - - - -

We call verbs, words which express such, - - *acting or doing*, - - - - -

And it is proper to give them different names, according to their meaning; but as too many would perplex,

<i>Action.</i>					
	<i>Communicative.</i>	<i>Uncommunicated.</i>	<i>Uncommunicative.</i>	<i>Existing.</i>	
When the phrase	John <i>hurts</i> Peter.	I <i>hurt</i> myself.	Paul <i>runs</i> .	I <i>am</i> , I <i>exist</i> .	
Shews a person,	Doing something to another object.	Doing something to himself.	Acting, but not doing any thing to another.	Merely existing.	
We call the Verb	ACTIVE.	REFLECTED.		N I U	

* *Neuter* is the Latin for *neither*, and means

And we distinguish these first four sorts by the denomination of PERSONAL, beca

A Verb is

Affirmative, when we declare that a person acts, or is, as - - - *I do, I am.*
 Negative, when we deny it, as - - - - - *I do not, I am not.*
 Interrogative, when a question is asked, as - - - - - *Do I? Am I?*
 Interrogatively negative, thus - - - - - *Do I not? Am I not?*

A word is a verb w

Infinitive
 Regular to love
 Irregular to think
 to do
 to put

We call these five

We shall next give a list of all the irregular verbs (205), *i. e.* of those whose participle and past tense do not agree, and past tense, both irregular. Second, Those whose participle and past tense are both alike, though irregular. Third, Those who have not all their roots or tenses.

V E R B.

the great word; for which reason we have placed it, and shall treat of it, first.

both of animate and inanimate objects.

ARE, - - - - ARE DONE TO, - or WHAT HAPPENS.
 being, - - - - being acted upon or suffering, and - happening.

complex, and some of them be useless, we shall not adhere to the distinction which might be made of

Being.		Suffering.		
	Manner of being.	Uncommunicated.	Communicated.	Things happening.
ng	Peter stands.	Paul suffers.	Peter is hurt by John.	It rains, it behoves.
ex.	Being in a certain manner.	Suffering, but not from the action of another.	Bearing the effect of another's action.	Something that happens.
xisting.				
U T E R. *		PASSIVE. †		
means that these verbs are neither active nor passive.		† Passive, from the Latin <i>passus</i> , <i>suffering</i> , means one that bears the effect of another's action.		As the effects of this last sort are attributed to no person, they will be called
because persons are concerned in the actions or effects thereof.				IMPERSONAL.

is a verb when we can make out of it four other words, in the following manner:

Infinitive.	Gerund. §	Participle.	Present.	Past tense.
to love	loving	loved	I love	I loved
to think	thinking	thought	I think	I thought
to do ‡	doing	done	I do	I did
to put	putting	put	I put	I put

§ These names will be explained hereafter; as to gerund see the Preface.

‡ To do is a complete verb, having a distinct participle and past tense.

all the five words, the roots of the verb, because, as will be seen hereafter, the whole conjugation of the verb proceeds from them.

to be added with *ed*, and there will be found four sorts of them. First, Those which have a distinct participle Third, Those whose infinitive, participle, present and past tense, are all alike. Fourth, Those which

A List of all the Irregular Verbs.

Observations to be attended to.

- I.—Impersonal verbs will be marked thus,—*impl.*
- II.—Verbs which have not all their roots or tenses, are called Defective, and will be marked (*d.*)
- III.—Those which are used as signs in the composition of tenses, as will be shewn hereafter, will be marked (*s.*), and (*d. s.*) if they are defective besides.
- IV.—When a verb has no infinitive, the present will be given in the place, thus (*pref.*) I must (*d.*)
- V.—The gerunds and presents, being in general formed from the infinitive, as shewn in the preceding examples; they will not be given, except in two or three instances where they are irregular; but beginners should repeat the five roots as if they were all given.
- VI.—Where no past tense is given, it is to be understood that it is the same as the participle.
- VII.—When there are two or three participles, or past tenses to a verb, the first is the most genuine English, but that which is marked (*) is the most in use.
- VIII.—All obsolete words will be in *italicks*, and placed out of the column, when there is another word not obsolete.
- IX.—All verbs marked (†), after the participle, make their compound tenses with *to be*, and those marked (‡) make them both with *to have*, and *to be*.
- X.—The verbs are ranged in an alphabetical order, according to their terminations, thus;—
1. Verbs ending with *b*; 2. verbs ending with *d*, &c. And of verbs terminated by *d*;—1. *ad*,—2. *ed*,—3. *id*,—4. *ld*, &c.

Irregular Verbs.

INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.	PAST TENSE.	INFINITIVE.	PARTICIPLE.	PAST TENSE.
B			D		
To climb .	climbed .	I clomb I climbed *	To geld .	gelded gelt *	
			to gild .	gilded gilt *	
			to build .	buildied built *	
To lead .	led		to gird .	girded girt *	
to read .	read, <i>pron.</i> red		to fold .	folden . . . folded *	I folded
to spread .	spread		to hold .	holden . . . held *	I held
to tread .	trodden . .	I trod	to stand .	stood	
	trod *		to bend .	bent	
to load .	laden . .	I loaded	to lend .	lent	
(a carriage)	loaded *		to spend .	spent	
to shed .	shed		to rend, to tear	rent	
to shred,	shred		to send .	sent	
(to mince)			to bind .	bounden . . . bound *	I bound
to feed .	fed		to find .	found	
to bleed .	bled		to grind .	ground	
sometimes	blooded, (meaning bled by a surgeon)		to wind .	wound	
to speed .	sped				
to breed .	bred				
to bid .	bidden . .	I bade			
	bid *	I bid			
to rid .	rid				

INFINITIVE.

INFINITIVE. PARTICIPLE. PAST TENSE.

E

To be . been	<i>Pres. Sing.</i> I am . <i>Past Sing.</i> I was <i>Thou art, he is . Plur. We were</i> <i>Plur. We are, &c. Imp. Opt. I were</i>	
to lade (<i>a ship</i>)	laden . . .	I lade I laded
to abide . .	abode . . .	I abode
to hide . .	hidden . . .	I hid hid
to chide . .	chidden . . .	I chid chid *
to slide . .	slidden . . .	I slid slid *
to ride . .	ridden . . .	I rode rid * . . . I rid rode
to stride . .	stridden . . .	I strode
to flee (<i>from an enemy</i>)	fled †	
to see . .	seen . . .	I saw
to writhe . .	writhen . . .	I writhed
to clothe . .	clad clothed	
to die (<i>to end one's life</i>)	died . . .	I died dead <i>adject. †</i>
to lie (<i>down</i>)	lain . . .	I lay lien
to lie (<i>tell an untruth</i>)	lied	
to bake . .	baked <i>baken</i>	I baked
to shake . .	shaken . . .	I shook
to make . .	made	
to forsake . .	forfaken . . .	I forsook
to take . .	taken . . .	I took
to awake . .	awaked . . .	I awoke awake <i>adject. †</i>
to strike . .	stricken <i>strucken</i>	I struck . . struck *
to come . .	come † . . .	I came
to shine . .	shone shined *	
to shoe . .	shod	
to dare . .	dared . . .	I durst I dared
to rise . .	risen † . . .	I rose
to lose, <i>pron.</i>	lost . . .	
(<i>loose</i>)		
to loose	loosed . . .	
(<i>hissing s.</i>)		
to choose, or chuse	chosen . . .	I chose

INFINITIVE. PARTICIPLE. PAST TENSE.

E

To bite . .	bitten . . .	I bit bit * . . .
to smite . .	smitten . . .	I smote
to write . .	written . . .	I wrote writ . . . I writ wrote
to have . .	had	
to heave . .	hove . . .	I hove heaved * . . I heaved *
to shave . .	shaved <i>shaven</i>	I shaved
to leave	<i>see v & p. 2</i> { left cloven . . . I clove, <i>I clave</i> cleft . . . I cleft bereaved . . bereft . .	
to cleave		
to bereave		
to weave . .		I wove
to grave . .	woven . . .	I graved graven . . . graved *
to give . .	given . . .	I gave
to rive . .	riven . . .	I rived (<i>to split</i>) I reft, <i>see v & f.</i>
to drive . .	driven . . .	I drove
to thrive (<i>to hear a confession</i>)	thriven . . .	I throve thrive
to thrive . .	thriven . . .	I throve
to strive . .	striven . . .	I strove strived *
to owe . .	owed <i>owen</i>	I owed <i>a debt</i>
to owe . .		I ought <i>duty</i>
to freeze <i>impl.</i>	frozen † . . .	it froze it freezed

G

to dig . .	dug digged	
to hang . .	hung hanged (<i>executed</i>)	
to cling . .	clung . . .	I clang I clung *
to fling . .	flung	
to sling . .	slung . . .	I slang I slung *
to ring . .	rung . . .	I rang I rung *
to bring . .	brought	
to spring . .	sprung . . .	I sprang I sprung

C

INFINITIVE.

INFINITIVE. PARTICIPLE. PAST TENSE.

G

To wring . . wrung
wringed
to fing . . fung . . . I fang
I fung *
to fting . . fting
to ftring . . ftring
to fwing . . fwing . . I fwang

H

to teach . . taught
to befeech . . befought
befeeched
to catch . . caught
catched
to wafh . . wafhed *wafhen* I wafhed
to fifh . . fifhed
fifht
to wreath . . wreathen . . I wreathed
wreathed
to feeth . . fodden . . I fod
I feethed
Pres. I quoth d. . . . I quoth

K

to fpeak . . fpoken . . I fpake
fpoke * . . I fpoke *
to break . . broken . . I broke
broke * † . . I brake
to feek . . fought
to drink . . drunken . . I drank
drunk * † . .
to flink . . flunk
to fhrink . . fhrunk . . I fhrank
I fhrunk *
to fink . . fink . . I fank
I fink *
to ftink . . ftunk . . I ftank
I ftunk *
to work . . wrought
worked

L

to fall . . fallen † . . I fell
Pres. I fhall d. s. . . . I fhould
to deal . . dealt
to fteal . . ftolen . . I ftole
ftol'n

INFINITIVE. PATICIPLE. PAST TENSE.

L

To feel . . felt
to fmell . . fmelled
fmelt *
to fpell . . fpelled
fpelt *
to fell . . fold
to tell . . told
to dwell . . dwelled
dwelt *
to fwell . . f swollen . . I fwelled
fwelled * †
to fpill . . fpilled
fpilt *
to *will d. s.* . . *willed* . . I would

M

to dream . . dreamt
dreamed
to fwim . . fwum . . . I fwam

N

Pres. I can d. s. . . . I could
to mean . . meant
to begin . . begun . . I began
to fpin . . fpun . . I fpan
I fpun *
to win . . won . . I won, *I wan*
to run . . run . . I ran

O

to do s. . done . . I did
to go . . gone † . . I went

P

to leap . . leapt
to keep . . kept
to creep . . crept . . I crept
crept * . . I crept, * *I croke*
to fleep . . flept
to weep . . wept
to fwEEP . . fwEpt
to help . . helped . . I helped
helpt, * *halpen* I helpt, * *I help*

R

to bear . . borne . . I bare
I bore *

INFINITIVE.

INFINITIVE. PARTICIPLE. PAST TENSE.

R

To hear . .	heard	
to shear . .	shorn . . .	I shore I sheared
to tear . .	torn . . .	I tore
	tore . . .	I tare
to wear . .	worn . . .	I wore, I wear
	wore . . .	
to swear . .	sworn . . .	I swore I swore *

S

to wis d. (to know) . . .	I wist	obs.
---------------------------	--------	------

T

to eat . .	eaten . . .	I ate
	eat *	
to beat . .	beaten . . .	I beat
	beat *	
to meet . .	met	
to weet . .	wot	I wot
(to know)		
to get . .	gotten . . .	I got, I gat
	got *	
to let s. . .	let s.	
to set . .	set	
to wet . .	wet	
to lift . .	lifted . . .	lifted
	lift	
to freight . .	fraught . . .	
	freighted . . .	
to fight . .	fought <i>foughten</i>	I fought
to light . .	lighted . . .	I lighted
	light (<i>lit</i>) vulg.	I lit
to hit . .	hit	
to slit . .	slit	
to split . .	split	
to knit . .	knitted	
	knit	
to spit (<i>from</i> <i>one's mouth</i>)	spitten . . .	I spat I spit *
to spit (<i>meat</i>)	spitted	
to sit . .	sitten . . .	I sat
to quit . .	quitted (<i>left</i>)	
	quit (<i>speaking of</i> <i>even accounts</i>)	
to wit, <i>see</i> weet		
to melt . .	melted <i>molten</i>	I melted
to rot . .	rotten . . .	I rotted
		I rot
to shoot . .	shotten . . .	I shot
	shot *	

INFINITIVE. PARTICIPLE. PAST TENSE.

T

<i>Pres.</i> I ought <i>d.</i>		I ought
to hurt . .	hurt	
to cast . .	cast	
to cost . .	cost	
to burst . .	bursten . .	I burst
	burst *	
<i>Pres.</i> I must <i>d.</i>		I must
to thrust . .	thrust	
to shut . .	shut	

W

to chew . .	chawed	
to draw . .	drawn . . .	I drew
to straw . .	strawn . . .	I strawed
	strawed	
to saw (<i>to cut</i>)	sawn . . .	I sawed
	sawed	
to hew . .	hewen . . .	I hewed
	hewn . . .	
to chew . .	chewen . . .	I chewed
to shew . .	shewn . . .	I shewed
	shewed	
to sew <i>Pron. so.</i>	sewn . . .	I sewed
to strew . .	strewed	
to blow . .	blown . . .	I blew
to show . .	shown . . .	I showed
to mow . .	mown . . .	I mowed
	mowed *	
to know . .	known . . .	I knew
to crow . .	crowed . . .	I crew
to grow . .	grown †	I grew
to throw . .	thrown . . .	I threw
to strow . .	strowen . . .	I strowed
to sow . .	sown . . .	I sowed
to snow <i>impl.</i>	snown . . .	it snowed

X

to wax . .	waxen . . .	I waxt
	waxed . . .	I waxed

Y

to lay (<i>to place</i>)	lain . . .	I laid
	laid	
	layed	
to slay . . .	slain . . .	I flew
<i>Pres.</i> I may d. s.		I might
to pay . . .	paid	
to say . . .	saïd	
to fly (<i>as a bird</i>)	flown † . .	I flew
to buy . . .	bought	

All other verbs end their participle and past tense with *ed*.

A Verb

A Verb in general expresses an Action, and sometimes a Passion :

An Action may be spoken of in four different Manners or Moods.

1.—If an action be spoken of, without attributing it to any person, the verb is said to be in the Infinitive ; thus, to study *improves the mind* ;—walking *is a wholesome exercise*.

Note.—*The sense of this mode may be called infinite, or indefinite ; because, although it be attributed to no person, it may easily be applied to any one we please, thus we might say, To study (as A. or B. does) improves the mind.*

2.—When a verb shews the action, the doer, and the time, as *I teach, thou sawest, he will neglect, John runs*, the verb is said to be in the Indicative, because it indicates the principal circumstances of the action.

3.—If we speak of an action, only as a possibility, with a wish that it may, or may not, happen, the verb is said to be in the Optative, from the Latin *optare*, to wish. As to the name optative being preferred to subjunctive and potential—see the Preface.

4.—When a verb is used to command an action to be done, it is in the Imperative, from the Latin *imperare*, to command.

Actions are done at different times.

There are three principal divisions of time.

PRESENT TIME, OR PRESENT TENSE,	TIME TO COME, OR FUTURE TENSE.	PAST TIME, OR PAST TENSE,
Which being very short, is indivisible, as,	Which being unknown, is only divided into two tenses, as,	Which is what we know best, and is therefore subdivided into several tenses, as,
<i>I call.</i>	<i>I will call, I shall call, I shall have called.</i>	<i>I called, I did call, I was calling, I have called, I had called.</i>

FORMATION

Formation of the Earth and Moon

SIMPLE TERMS

The Earth and Moon are made of the same material, but the Moon is smaller and has no atmosphere.

The Earth is made of a solid core, a liquid mantle, and a thin crust.

The Moon is made of a solid crust and a thin mantle.

The Earth's crust is made of rocks and minerals.

The Moon's crust is made of rocks and minerals.

The Earth's mantle is made of molten rock.

The Moon's mantle is made of molten rock.

The Earth's core is made of molten iron and nickel.

The Moon's core is made of molten iron and nickel.

The Earth's atmosphere is made of gases.

The Moon has no atmosphere.

The Earth's magnetic field is made of molten iron and nickel.

The Moon has no magnetic field.

The Earth's oceans are made of water.

The Moon has no oceans.

The Earth's continents are made of rocks and minerals.

The Moon has no continents.

The Earth's vegetation is made of plants.

The Moon has no vegetation.

The Earth's animals are made of living organisms.

The Moon has no animals.

The Earth's climate is made of weather and temperature.

The Moon has no climate.

The Earth's life is made of living organisms.

The Moon has no life.

The Earth's history is made of events and time.

The Moon has no history.

Formation of the Roots and Tenses of Verbs

SIMPLE TENSES.

Some of the simple tenses are made by naming the person acting, before one of the roots of the verb; and these, call them *radical* tenses, from the Latin, *radices*, *roots*: the others are made by putting before the infinitive the sign proper to each tense.

All verbs which serve for signs, are in the list, p. 7. and marked with s.

N. B. Radical tenses are commonly used when the verb is affirmative, and tenses with a sign when it is interrogative or negative.

INFINITIVE. { The INFINITIVE present is known by *to*, as *to call*, *to go*, *to see*, *to have*, *to be*; but the sign *to* is left out after *shall*, *let*, *bid*, *dare*, *feel*, *hear*, *make*, *must*, *need*, *see*; and *have*, when it is not used as an auxiliary, as *I will have you*.
Note,—Here it is necessary carefully to recollect what has been said, page 4. concerning the manner of adding the sign to each tense.
The GERUND always ends with *ing*, which is to be added to the Infinitive, thus, *to call*, *call-ing*; *to have*, *have-ing*; *to die*, *dy-ing*.
The PARTICIPLE is commonly made by adding *ed* to the infinitive; thus, *to call*, *call-ed*; *to plot*, *plott-ed*; but irregular verbs it commonly ends otherwise, as Infinitive, *to teach*, Participle, *taught*; Infinitive, *to have*, Participle, *been*. But the safest way will be to consult the table, page 7, where the Participle will be found, if necessary.

INDICATIVE. { **Radical** PRESENT.
Is made by putting the name of the person acting, instead of *to*, before the infinitive, thus, infinitive, *to go*, present, *I go*; infinitive, *to have*, present, *I have*; but *to be*, has *I am* in the present.
Is made by putting the name of the person acting, instead of *to*, before the infinitive, thus, infinitive, *to go*, present, *I go*; infinitive, *to have*, present, *I have*; but *to be*, has *I am* in the present.

INDICATIVE. { **Radical** PAST TENSE.
Is generally made, and particularly when the participle ends with *ed*, by naming the doer of the action before the participle, thus; participle, *called*, past tense, *I called*; participle, *taught*, past tense, *I taught*: but in several verbs the past tense differs from the participle, thus, *to do*, participle, *done*, past tense, *I did*: *to be*, participle, *been*; past tense, *I was*; plural, *we were*. To make sure of this difference, it will be safer to refer to the list, p. 7.
Note,—When the past tense answers to *I was doing*, or *I used to do*, it is the past tense imperfect; and is turned so.

INDICATIVE. { **FUTURE**
Has two signs, the present of the two verbs *will* and *shall*; thus, *I will call*, *I shall see*, *I will have*, *I shall be*.
Note,—The signs *will* and *shall*, are often left out after words implying a futurity, such as *when*, *as soon as*, &c.

INDICATIVE. { **CONDITIONAL**
Has for its signs the past tenses of the verbs *will*, *shall*, and *can*, as *I would call*, *I should see*, *I could go*, &c.

OPTATIVE. { **Radical** PRESENT.
Is like the present radical in the indicative, but we must add before it the conjunction optative, *that*, or some other, thus; *that I go*, *that I have*; but *to be* makes *that I be*, not *that I am*.
Is made by putting the name of the person acting, instead of *to*, before the infinitive, thus, infinitive, *to go*, present, *I go*; infinitive, *to have*, present, *I have*; but *to be*, has *I am* in the present.

OPTATIVE. { **Radical** IMPERFECT.
Is like the past tense radical in the indicative, and we must also add before it *that*, or some other conjunction, thus, *that I called*, *that I taught*, *that I did*; but *to be* has *that I were*, not *that I was*.
Is made by putting the name of the person acting, instead of *to*, before the infinitive, thus, infinitive, *to go*, present, *I go*; infinitive, *to have*, present, *I have*; but *to be*, has *I am* in the present.

IMPERATIVE. { **Radical** IMPERATIVE.
Resembles both the infinitive and the present radical, but will easily be distinguished from them, because it always implies a command, which the others do not.
1st person, _____
2d person, *go (thou)*
3d person, _____
Singular. _____
Plural. _____

When several verbs in a phrase are in the same tense, if it be a tense made with a sign, or a compound one, the sign is only repeated once, as *but he would neither hear, nor answer me*. And if the same verb is required several times, whether in the same tense or not, it is only repeated once, as *Have you done it? No, I have not. Will you do it now? No, I will not; and I could not, if I would.*

Verbs, which are of two kinds.

COMPOUND TENSES

Are made by adding the participle of the principal verb to the simple tenses of the verb *to have*, and sometimes of the verb *to be*, which are therefore called auxiliary or helping verbs.

The INFINITIVE, past, or compound, is made by adding the participle of the principal verb to the infinitive present of *to have* or *to be*, as

to have seen, to be gone.

The GERUND compound, by adding the participle of the verb, to the gerund of *to have* or *to be*, as

having seen, being gone.

The PARTICIPLE serves to make the compound tenses, and is not itself made compound, except sometimes with the participle of *to be*, as

*to have been dead,
to have been gone.*

INFINITIVE.

The PAST TENSE compound, by adding the participle of the verb to the present of *to have* or *to be*, as

I have seen, I am gone.

The PLUPERFECT, *i. e.* more than past, supposes a time past, at which time the action was already past; and is made with the participle of the verb, added to the past tense of the verbs *to have* or *to be*, as

I had seen, I had gone.

INDICATIVE.

The FUTURE COMPOUND speaks of a time to come, when the action will be past, and is made with the participle and the future of *to have* or *to be*, as

*I shall have seen,
I shall be gone.*

which case the future simple is like the present radical, and the future compound like the past tense compound. The sign *will* is seldom used in the future compound.

The CONDITIONAL COMPOUND, by adding the participle to the conditional of *to have* or *to be*, as

*I would have seen,
I should be gone.*

The PAST TENSE COMPOUND, by adding the participle of the verb to the present optative of *to have* or *to be*, as

*that I have seen,
that I may be gone.*

OPTATIVE.

The PLUPERFECT, by adding the participle of the verb to the imperfect optative of the verbs *to have* and *to be*, as

*that I had seen,
that I might be gone,
that I were gone.*

As all compound tenses suppose the action, past at a certain time, and the imperative always speaks of a future action, it is never made compound.

the auxiliary verb, will often be added to the first verb only, as *I have intreated, exhorted, and threatened him*, or different tenses, after the first time, the sign or the auxiliary will suffice without repeating the verb, thus,

ACTIONS ARE DONE BY DIFFERENT PERSONS, ONE or MANY.

There are three sorts of persons, and they are - - Singular or Plural.

1st. The person that speaks is the first person - - I - - we.

2d. The person or thing to which one speaks, is the second person *thou* - - *ye* or *you*.

3d. The person or thing of which one speaks, is the third person *he, she, it* - - *they*.

These words are called *personal pronouns*, and will be treated of more particularly.

WITH the second person singular, *thou*, the verb, in general, undergoes an alteration.

The termination *est* (see p. 4) is to be added at the end of radical tenses, as follows :

I speak, I spoke, I ought, I altered, I learned,**
thou speak-est; thou spok-est; thou ought-est; thou altered'est; thou learned'est.

In all other tenses the alteration affects the sign, whenever there is one, or the auxiliary verb; and the following list will shew that these verbs, and a few others, do not all take that termination in a regular manner :

I do, did; can, could; will, would; shall, should; may, might;
thou do'st, didst; canst, could-est; wilt, would-est; shalt, should-est; may-est, might-est;
have, had; am, was; must.
hast, hadst; art, wast; must.

In the present tense indicative, the third person singular, *he, she, it*, will also cause an alteration at the end of the verb; viz. *eth*, or *s* and *es* in familiar style, are to be added to it (see p. 4.), thus, *I speak, he speaks, or speaketh; I bless, he blesses, or blesteth; I do, he does, or doth; I have, he has, or hath; I am, he is.*

No other signs, nor indeed do the verbs, *can, ought, and must*, take these terminations in the third person.

These alterations, either for the second or the third person, are not to be made in the optative, nor in the imperative.

* Although several past tenses be contracted thus, *alter'd* for *altered*, and *learnt* for *learned*, it will, in many cases, be better to avoid contracting them in the second person, as it seems easier to pronounce *altered'est* than *alter'dst*, and *learned'est* than *learnt'est*; which may also be expressed thus, *thou didst alter, thou didst learn.*

Different Manners of conjugating Verbs, through all their TENSES,

Simple

and

Compound.

IRREGULAR.

REGULAR.

AUXILIARY.

With the participle and
past tense distinct.

With the participle and past tense alike.

N. B. The tenses of these two verbs, as given here, are
simple tenses, and take the names on the left, marked S. T.

INFINITIVE.	S. T.		S. T.		S. T.		C. T.	
	inf. pres.	to do	inf. pres.	to bring	inf. pres.	to return	inf. compd.	to have
	gerd. simple	doing	gerd. simple	bringing	gerd. simple	returning	ger. compd.	having
	participle	done	participle	brought	participle	returned		had

INDICATIVE.	Present radical.		Present radical.		Present radical.		Present radical.	
	I do	thou doest	I bring	thou bringest	I return	thou returnest	I am	thou art
	he does	he bringeth	he returns	he is	or he bringeth	or he returneth	he has	or he hath
	we do	we bring	we return	we are	ye do	ye return	ye have	ye have
	they do	they bring	they return	they are	they do	they return	they have	they have
Past tense with a sign.	do { sign of the present for other verbs }		I do bring thou doest, &c.		I do return thou doest, &c.		These two verbs have no present with a sign.	
	I did		I brought		I returned		I was	
	thou didst		thou broughtest		thou returnedst		thou wast	
Past tense radical.	he did	he brought	he returned	he was	he did	he brought	he had	he had
	we did	we brought	we returned	we were	ye did	ye brought	ye had	ye had
	you did	you brought	you returned	ye were	they did	they brought	they had	they had
Past tense with a sign.	did { sign of the past tense for other verbs, and for this, when speaking emphatically thus, I did do, &c. }		I did bring thou didst, &c.		I did return thou didst, &c.		These two verbs have no past tense with a sign.	
	I will or shall		I shall or will		I will or shall		I shall or will	
Future simple.	thou wilt	thou shalt	thou wilt	thou shalt	thou wilt	thou shalt	thou wilt	thou shalt
	he will	he shall	he will	he shall	he will	he shall	he will	he shall
	we will	we shall	we will	we shall	we will	we shall	we will	we shall
Conditional simple.	ye will	ye shall	ye will	ye shall	ye will	ye shall	ye will	ye shall
	they will	they shall	they will	they shall	they will	they shall	they will	they shall
Conditional simple.	I would, could, &c.		I should, would, &c.		I could, should, &c.		I should, could, &c.	
	thou wouldst	thou shouldst	thou couldst	thou wouldst	thou couldst	thou wouldst	thou couldst	thou wouldst
Conditional simple.	he would	he should	he could	he would	he could	he would	he could	he would
	we would	we should	we could	we would	we could	we would	we could	we would
Conditional simple.	ye would	ye should	ye could	ye would	ye could	ye would	ye could	ye would
	they would	they should	they could	they would	they could	they would	they could	they would

OPTATIVE.	Present		Present		Present		Present	
	that I may do	that I bring	that I may return	that I be	that I may have	that I may do	that I bring	that I may return
Imperfect.	or that I do	or that I may	or that I return	or that I may	or that I have	thou do	thou bringest	thou returnest
	thou do	thou may'st	thou return	he may	he have	he do	he bringeth	he returneth
Imperfect.	we do	we may	we return	we may	we have	we do	we bring	we return
	ye do	ye may	ye return	ye may	ye have	ye do	ye bring	ye return
Imperfect.	they do	they may	they return	they may	they have	they do	they bring	they return
	or, I might do, &c.	or, that I brought, &c.	or, I might return, &c.	or, I might be, &c.	or, that I had, &c.			

IMPERATIVE.	No first person.		bring thou		let me		let me have	
	do thou	bring thou	let him bring	let me	do thou	have thou *	let him have	let me have
Imperative.	let him do	let us bring	let us bring	let him	let him be	let him be	let us have	let them have
	let us do	bring you	let them bring	let us	let us be	let us be	have ye *	let them have
Imperative.	do ye	let them do		do ye	be you *	be you *		
	let them do			let them	let them be	let them be		

The verb *to return*, in its active sense, i. e. meaning *to give back*, as well as the four others given here, and almost all verbs, make their compound tenses by adding their participle to the simple tenses of the verb *to have*; thus

Compound	Infinitive <i>to have</i>		Gerund <i>having</i>		Past tense <i>I have, &c.</i>	
	done	done	or	or	brought	brought
Compound	to have		to have		to have	
	been	been	or	or	being	being
Compound	I am		I am		I am	
	returning	returning	or	or	returning	returning

To return, meaning *to come* or *go back*, makes its compound tenses with the verb *to be*, thus, None but neuter verbs, & not all neuters, make their compound tenses with *to be*

Whenever a participle is added to the simple tenses of these two verbs, they then become compound tenses, and take the names on the right, marked C. T. Observe that in the list, page 7, all verbs marked † make their compound tenses with *to be*; and those marked ‡ make them with *to have*, sometimes according to the sense in which they are taken.

Some verbs are liable to be sometimes active and sometimes neuter, as the verb *to melt*, in

Besides the preceding manner of conjugating Verbs, which we will call the plain way, there is another, which we will call the composed way; it consists in adding the gerund of the principal verb to the tenses, simple and compound, of the verb *to be*, in the following manner :

A Verb conjugated two ways.

PLAIN WAY.		COMPOSED WAY.*	
		Simple tenses.	
		INFINITIVE.	
Present	to put		to be putting
Gerund	putting		being putting. <i>Not used</i>
Participle	put		been putting
		INDICATIVE.	
<i>Radical.</i>		<i>Present.</i>	
I put	I do put		I am putting
<i>Radical.</i>		<i>Past tense.</i>	
I put	I did put		I was putting. <i>This last is properly the imperfect</i>
		<i>Future.</i>	
I will put	I shall put		I will be putting I shall be putting
		<i>Conditional.</i>	
I would, should, or could put			I would, should, or could be putting
		OPTATIVE.	
<i>Radical.</i>		<i>Present.</i>	
that I put	that I may put		that I be putting that I may be putting
<i>Radical.</i>		<i>Imperfect.</i>	
that I put	that I might put		that I were putting that I might be putting
<i>Radical.</i>		<i>Imperative.</i>	
put thou	do thou put, &c.		be thou putting let him, &c.
		Compound tenses.	
		INDICATIVE.	
		<i>Past tense compound.</i>	
I have put			I have been putting
		<i>Pluperfect.</i>	
I had put			I had been putting
		<i>Future compound.</i>	
I shall have put			I shall have been putting
		<i>Conditional compound.</i>	
I would, should, or could have put			I would, should, or could have been putting
		OPTATIVE.	
		<i>Present.</i>	
that I have put,	that I may have put		that I have been putting, that I may have been putting
		<i>Pluperfect.</i>	
that I had put,	that I might have put		that I had been putting, that I might have been putting

PASSIVE VERBS

Are made by adding, in the same manner, the participle, instead of the gerund, to the different tenses of the verb *to be*; thus,

	SIMPLE.		TENSES.	COMPOUND.	
Infinitive	Present,	to be put		Past tense,	to have been put
	Gerund,	being put		Gerund,	having been put
	Participle,	been put			
Indicative	Present,	I am put		Past tense compound,	I have been put
	Past tense,	I was put, &c.		Pluperfect,	I had been put, &c.

* The composed way is sometimes used in a passive sense, thus, *a ship is building*.

REFLECTED VERBS are made like the active, only we add the pronouns *myself, thyself, one's self, &c.* to them, thus, infinitive present, *to hurt one's self*; participle, *hurt*; indicative present, *I hurt myself, thou hurtest thyself, he hurts himself, ye hurt yourselves, they hurt themselves*, and so of the other simple tenses. The compound tenses are made with *to have*, and these same pronouns added, thus, infinitive past tense compound, *to have hurt one's self, &c.* Reflected verbs can also be formed in the composed way, thus, *I dress, or I am dressing, myself, &c.* But it is to be observed, that when reflected verbs are in the infinitive, and preceded by another verb, the pronoun *be* is formed in the composed way, if the preceding verb be in the first person; *thysself* if it be in the second, &c. Thus, though we say here, *to hurt oneself*, we ought to say, *I fear to hurt myself, thou fearest to hurt thyself, he fears to hurt himself, ye fear to hurt yourselves, they fear to hurt themselves*, and *I was afraid of hurting myself, thou wast afraid of hurting thyself, &c.* This applies likewise to such verbs as the following, where the doer acts upon a thing belonging to himself, as *I hurt my leg, thou hurtest thy leg, he hurts his leg, ye hurt your legs, they hurt their legs*; for though we should say, *I fear to hurt my leg, I fear to hurt thy leg, &c.*

PERSONAL PRONOUNS.

THESE words *I, thou, he, she, it*, are called *pronouns*, from the Latin $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{pro} \\ \text{instead of,} \end{array} \right.$ $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{nomen} \\ \text{a name} \end{array} \right.$ and *Personal*, because they are used instead of the names of persons.

The first person, or he who speaks, mentions himself by the pronoun *I*; so John says of himself; *I want something*, which means, *John wants something*.

The second person, or he to whom the first speaks, is by him called *thou*; so John says to Paul;—*Thou shalt give, what I want.*
which means,—*Paul shall give, what John wants.*

Now, if we except the person speaking, *I*, and the person spoken to, *thou*, any other object that is spoken of, is the third person, and therefore called *he, she, or it*: for by persons we mean the names not only of persons, but of all kinds of things, to which we give the general appellation of

N O U N S.

A Noun is a name, applicable,

Either to a certain object, and all others of the same kind; *or*, to individual objects, as distinguished from all others of the same kind;

And consequently called

COMMON
a man—a city—a river

or

PROPER
James—London—the Thames

These objects whether expressed by a common or a proper name, are of two kinds,

Living or Animate,
divided by sexes

Inanimate or not Living,
which are of three sorts,

MALE

FEMALE

Physical
or Material

Metaphysical,
i.e. not Material

Collective

Total

Partitive

as $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{man} \\ \text{cock} \\ \text{bull, \&c.} \end{array} \right.$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{woman} \\ \text{hen} \\ \text{cow, \&c.} \end{array} \right.$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{a chair} \\ \text{a house} \\ \text{a post} \end{array} \right.$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{goodness} \\ \text{virtue} \\ \text{vice} \end{array} \right.$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{a forest} \\ \text{an army} \\ \text{a parliament} \end{array} \right.$

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{a number} \\ \text{a multitude} \end{array} \right.$ } of, &c.

Sexes are called Genders.

Masculine

Feminine

HE

SHE

The sun is often supposed to be Masculine.

The moon, a ship, are Feminine.

though inanimate things

inanimate objects being Neither masculine nor feminine, are called

Neuter

IT

these three pronouns are each of them placed under the gender they represent.

Collective words, when meaning a collection of living beings, are seldom represented by the pronoun singular *it*, but rather by the plural *they*, and are then considered as being of the same gender as the objects of which the collection is composed; thus, *when parliament meets, they will decide, \&c.*

$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{I} \\ \text{thou} \end{array} \right.$ } is always of the same gender as the person $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{speaking,} \\ \text{spoken to.} \end{array} \right.$

NUMBERS.

Grammarians divide all possible Numbers into two sorts;—

0 $\frac{1}{2}$ 1		2 3 6 10 100 1000
less than one, or one		two or more

And call them

SINGULAR

PLURAL

The first person, speaking only of himself, says, *I* — *We*, speaking in the name of himself and others. When we speak to one object, we say, *thou* or *you* — *ye* or *you*, if we speak to many. When we speak of one object, we say, *he*, *she*, *it* — *they*, if we speak of many.

Note.—*Thou* should be used for the second person singular, according to the rules of grammar; but the ceremonial word *you* has long usurped its place, and is now always used, except in solemn language.

Nouns must also undergo an alteration; when, instead of one object, we mean to mention many, but as they are not altered in the same manner as the pronouns above, nor all nouns altered alike, we shall give the following rules for

The formation of the plural of Nouns.

1.—In English the plural is commonly made by adding an *s* to the singular, thus *book*, *books*.

2.—Adding an *s* to the singular of words ending with *ce*, *ge*, *se*, *ze*, gives these words one syllable more in the plural than in the singular; thus

face	age	house	maze
fa-cēs	a-gēs	hou-sēs	ma-zēs

3.—As it would not answer the purpose, merely to add an *s* to words which end with *ch*, *sh*, *ss*, *x*, it becomes necessary to add to them, instead of *s*, the syllable *es*;

thus instead of { church } we write { church brush witness box
churches brush-es witness-es box-es

4.—F. and v. being two related consonants, several words ending with *f*, or *fe*, take *v* instead of it, before adding *es*; thus

calf	leaf	knife	self	and staff
calves	leaves	knives	felves	staves

Note.—But some keep their *f* and only take *s* instead of *es*;

thus { hoof grief dwarf muff strife } &c.
hoofs griefs dwarfs muffs strifes

5.—*I* and *y* being related vowels, words ending with *y* take *i* instead of it before adding *es*;

thus—*lady* *ladies*—*cherry* *cherries*

Note.—Words ending with *y* preceded by a vowel keep the *y*, and only take *s*; thus—*day*, *days*; *joy*, *joys*.

6.—Some end the plural with *en*; thus { man woman child chick brother
men women children chicken brothers
pronounced *wimmen* brethren

Note.—Brethren is only used in religious, or in burlesque style.

7.—Others form their plural still more irregularly, as will appear by the following examples;—

mouse	louse	goose	foot	tooth	sow	cow	die	penny
mice	lice	geese	feet	teeth	fows	cows	dice	pence
						kine		

Note.—*Die*, the instrument used in coining, makes *dies*; and *penny* makes *pennies*, when speaking of coins.

8.—Some

8.—Some words serve both for the singular and plural, as *sheep*, *hose*, *swine*, *deer*, and *fish*; but *fish* has also the plural *fishes*; *foot* has the plural *feet*, and *horse*, *horses*; but both *foot* and *horse* are to be used for the plural in speaking of soldiers; so we say, *the army consisted of 60,000 foot and 6000 horse*; *sail* makes *sails*; but *sail* is used in the plural, speaking collectively of the number of ships, thus we say, *a fleet of forty sail*.

9.—Personal pronouns make the plural as we have seen before;—

Sing.	I	thou	he, she, it	} and also {	this	that	other	one
Plur.	we	you	they		these	those	others	ones
		ye						

10.—All adjectives, whether participles, pronouns, &c. are the same in the plural as in the singular, except the last four, mentioned in the preceding rule.

11.—Some words have no singular, as *bellows*, *scissars*, &c.

C A S E S.

When a verb expresses a communicative or communicated action, there are commonly two persons at least concerned; He who does it, and He who receives it, or to whom it is done; one of which is commonly placed before the verb, and being the first name that occurs in the phrase, is called *Nominative*; the other comes after the verb, in which case it is said to be *governed*, because of the influence which the word, which precedes it, seems to have upon it: for in that case several pronouns undergo an alteration, though nouns do not, as will appear by the following examples.

Peter runs. Tom saved Sophy, and Sophy thanked Tom.
 He runs. He saved Her, and She thanked Him.
 Matilda dethroned Stephen, and afterwards Matilda was dethroned by Stephen.
 She dethroned Him, and afterwards She was dethroned by Him.

✧ However, as we commonly invert the order of the pronoun and the verb, when we ask questions; the nominative, which in other phrases, is before the verb, as I do, is placed after it, in interrogative phrases, that is to say, after the verb, in radical tenses, as, do I? and after the sign or the auxiliary in other tenses, as, does he write, has he written?

The same may be said of all cases where, by way of emphasis, the order is inverted in the same manner, though the phrase be not interrogative, as in the following phrases:—

So, said she, you will do it.	Were I in your place.
which mean, She said, so you will do it.	If I were in your place.

Pronouns with their governed case under their Nominative.

Nom. Case.—I, thou, he, she, it, we, ye, you, they, who, before verbs, and after, if interrogative.
 Gov^d Case.—Me, thee, him, her, it, us, you, them, whom, after verbs, and prepositions.

By referring to the examples, Peter runs. Tom saved Sophy, &c. it will be easy to perceive that

the Nominative with verbs	{ active and neuter, is the doer of the action
	{ passive, is the receiver of the effect
the governed case after verbs	{ active, is the receiver of the effect
	{ passive, is the doer of the action

But observe that after active verbs, the case is generally governed by the verb itself, and after passive verbs, by a preposition.

PREPOSITIONS are such Words as *of, to, for, from, in, by, with, towards,* which an Action has to an Object, or one Object to another; before which be Alteration which is called the Governed Case, but are themselves liable to none.

Other Languages, and particularly the Latin, have - - - - SIX CASES; of which we will try to

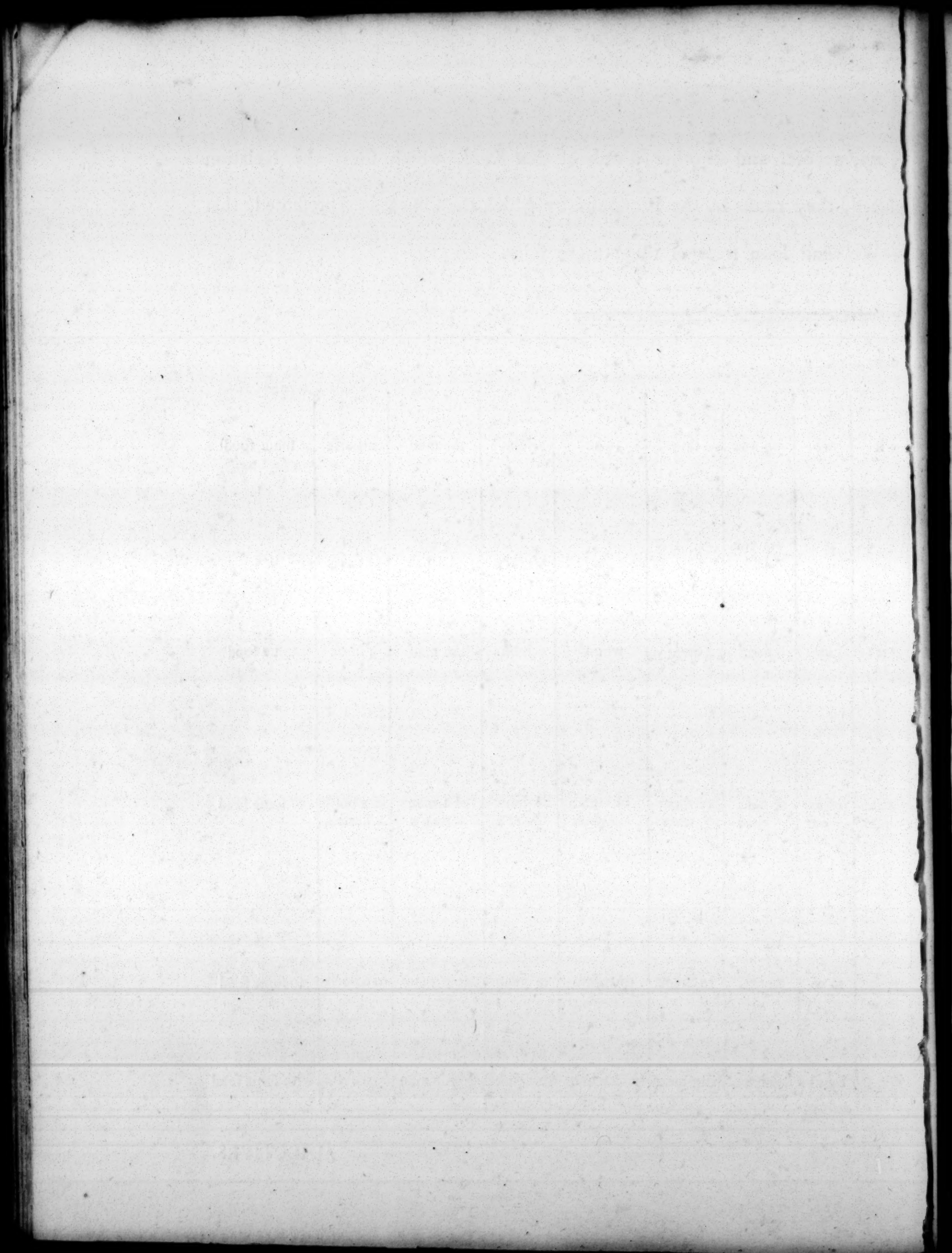
GOVERNED CASES.	With active verbs, the person who acts; with passive verbs, the person who receives the effect; with neuter verbs, the person who does, or is, what the verb expresses: and in general any noun or pronoun which is governed, neither by a verb active, nor by a preposition, is said to be in the - - - - -	NOMINATIVE	I	thou	he
	The pronouns of the second person, viz. <i>thou, ye, or you</i> , and all nouns, when used to call out to the person we speak to, are from the Latin <i>vocare</i> , to call, said to be in the - - - - -	VOCATIVE {		thou O thou	
	With active verbs, the receiver of the effect; and in general, any noun or pronoun governed by active verbs, or by any preposition, except those belonging to the three following cases, is said to be in the - - - - -	ACCUSATIVE	me	thee	him
	A noun or pronoun governed by <i>of</i> , is said to be in the genitive. N. B.— <i>This genitive is often expressed by inverting the order of the nouns, when there are two, and adding 's to that which we then place first, if singular; as when, instead of the saddle of the horse, we say, the horse's saddle (but when being plural they end with s, we put the ' only): the pronouns have that genitive in a particular way, as will be shewn in the second line - - - - -</i>	GENITIVE {	of me my	of thee thy	of him his
	A noun or pronoun governed by <i>to</i> , and sometimes by <i>for</i> , is said to be in the - - - - - Note.— <i>To is sometimes left out; thus, give me that, instead of, give that to me; and, he sent John a letter, instead of, he sent a letter to John. - - -</i>	DATIVE - -	to or for me	to thee	to him
	A noun or pronoun governed by <i>from, in, by</i> ; and <i>with</i> , particularly when it does not mean <i>together</i> <i>with</i> , is said to be in the - - - - -	ABLATIVE -	from me	from thee	by him

ds, *above*, *under*, &c. and all other Words of that Kind, which shew the Relation
 being placed, they cause in the Pronouns by which the Object is represented, that
 one. — We shall soon treat of them more fully.

try to give a clear idea.

he	it	we	ye, you	they	who	John	the man	a horse	some food
			ye, you O ye,			O John	man O man	horse O horse	
er	it	us	you	them	whom	John	the man	a horse	some food
him his	her er of it its	of us our	of you your	of them their	of whom whose	of John John's	of a man a man's	of a horse a horse's	of some food
him	to it	to us	to you	to them	to whom	to John	to a man	to a horse	to some food
y him	her with it	by us	from you	with them	with whom	from John	from a man	by a horse	with some food

ADJECTIVES.





A D J E C T

An Adjective is a word which, being added to an object, shews it to be endowed with a quality, or expresses some other c
 Although Adjectives undergo no alteration (except the few mentioned, page 18, rule 9), and none take the 's in the genit
 yet it is to be understood that they always are of the same gender, number, and case as the nouns to which they are a
 We consider as adjectives, all the different kinds of words contained in the following list ; but as we shall be obliged to i

ARTICLES.			ADJECTIVES.		PARTICIPLES.	GERUNDS.	NUM
Definite, or Determining precisely the ob- ject we mean,	Indefinite, or Not determining, but leaving a free choice amongst many objects of the same kind, before { consonants a { vowels an	Partitive. as meaning only a part of the thing mentioned, some.	Of nation. <i>Strictly so called.</i>	Common.	So called because they participate both of the nature of the verb, and of that of the adjective extended pleased adored, &c.	By some called also participle active, charming pleasing vexing, &c.	Cardinal. one two three four, &c.
the.			English French Dutch Italian Spanish, &c.	good bad white black famous, &c.			
These three sorts undergo some alterations, commonly called							

The COMPARISON of ADJECTIVES.

It consists in making three adjectives of one, in order to shew, when we compare objects together, that the quality expressed by the adjective, is
 more than in another, or in all the others mentioned with it.

IRREGULAR.

We call an ad- jective shewing the quality	{	simply to exist in an object, . . .	positive,	as	prudent	noble	good, bad, little.
		to be in one more than in another,	comparative,		more prudent	nobler	better, worse, less.
		to be in the highest degree . . .	superlative,		most prudent	noblest	best, worst, least.

All adjectives may make their comparative and superlative with *more* and *most* ; and with some *most* is placed after, as *foremost*, *netthermost*, *utmost*,
 We likewise find *more* after some words, but not adjectives, as *evermore*, *furthermore* ; so that it is possible that *nobler*, *noblest*, be only a contraction of
 and so of other adjectives, whose comparative is made by adding *er*, and superlative by adding *est* to the positive. As to the manner of adding
 see p. 4.

These terminations make adjectives one syllable longer; and as it seems more natural to lengthen a short word than a long one, they are seldom
 but adjectives of one syllable, and sometimes to their derivatives, so that it is a pretty general rule that adjectives of more than one syllable make the
 superlative with *more* and *most*, like *prudent*. However, adjectives of two syllables ending with *ble*, as *noble* ; those ending with *y*, as *happy* ; and
 on the last syllable, as *polite*, easily admit of *er* and *est* ; thus we say, *noble*, *nobler*, *noblest* ; *happy*, *happier*, *happiest* ; *polite*, *politer*, *politest*.

It will be proper to consider as superlative, adjectives and even other words which shew the object to be what it is, as much as it can be so; as
only one, *nobody*, *nothing*, which are superlative expressions.

We also call superlative, adjectives preceded by *very*, *very much*, *exceedingly*, &c. as *very wise*, *very much mistaken*, but this is not a superlative of com
 superlative absolute.

C T I V E S.

other circumstances necessary to be known.

the genitive but *one, other, another, former, and latter*, when the noun to which they refer is left out, to avoid repetitions ; they are added.

igned to introduce among them some which are not adjectives, such will be printed in italicks, in order to distinguish them.

NUMBERS.

Cardinal.	Ordinal.
one	first
two	second
three	third
four, &c.	fourth, &c.
	last

active, ends in one object

le.
s.
ft.

utmost, *dermost, uppermost.*
ction of *more, noblest ;*
adding *se terminations,*

eldom *ed to any others*
make the *comparative and*
and *as are accented*

be so ; *first, the last, the*

ve of *condition ; it is called*

Personal.

Nom. Gov.C.		
M. & F.	<i>I</i>	<i>me</i>
M. & F.	<i>thou thee</i>	
M.	<i>he him</i>	
F.	<i>she her</i>	
N.	<i>it</i>	<i>it</i>
M.F.&N.	<i>one</i>	<i>one</i>
M. & F.	<i>we</i>	<i>us</i>
M. & F.	<i>ye</i>	<i>you</i>
MF&N.	<i>they</i>	<i>them</i>
	relative	
M.&F.	<i>who</i>	<i>whom</i>

With the word *self*, and the possessive conjunctive, are made other personal pronouns, whose nominative and governed case are alike, thus,

Singular. Plural.

<i>myself,</i>	<i>ourselves,</i>
<i>thyself,</i>	<i>yourselves,</i>
<i>himself,</i>	
<i>herself,</i>	<i>themselves.</i>
<i>itself,</i>	
<i>one's self.</i>	

These are used in reflected verbs, and might be, on that account, called reflected pronouns : they are also, in other cases, used in the nominative by way of emphasis, as *I did it myself.*

Possessive.

Conjunctive.	Relative.
my	mine
thy	thine
his . . †	his <i>own</i>
her	hers
its . . †	its <i>own</i>
one's	<i>indeterminate prons.</i>
our	ours
your	yours
their	theirs
whose	whose

These shew that the object, before which they are placed, is in the possession of, or belongs to, some one. These relate to an object named before, whose name we do not chuse to repeat.

* *Her*, when it means herself, or the person *she*, is a personal pronoun. When it shews that a thing belongs to a female, it is a possessive conjunctive. But an easy way to clear this, is to turn *her* by *him* and *his*, which will shew at once whether it be a personal or possessive pronoun, as in this phrase, (tell *her* I want *her* sister, tell *him* I want *his* sister, and *her* mother wants *her*,) and *his* mother wants *him*.)

† *His* and *its* are possessive conjunctive when followed by a noun, and possessive relative when they relate to a thing named in a preceding part of the phrase.

PRONOUNS.

Demonstrative.

Singular, this
Plural, these
Singular, that - †
Plural, those

Relative proper. †

Nom. who
Acc. whom
Gen. whose
which
that
what § . what

Interrogative.

who
whom
whose
which
that
what § . what

Indeterminate.

one	relating every one
	to an every body
	object whoever
	named whosoever
	before whatever
oneself	whatsoever
the same	other
some	another
some one	one another
somebody	whether
something	either
no	neither
no one	both
none	any
nobody	many
nothing	several
every	all

§ *What* must, in parsing, be turned by *that* *which*, whenever we can, and then it is equivalent to two pronouns, viz. *that* demonstrative, and *which* relative proper : when it does not mean *that* *which*, it is interrogative : this rule will often apply to *which* ; and sometimes, though seldom, to *who*.

† *That, which, who, and whom*, are often left out, but in parsing it is necessary to introduce them in the phrase, wherever there is a possibility of doing it, thus, *the reason (that) I gave you.*

That may be explained three different ways :

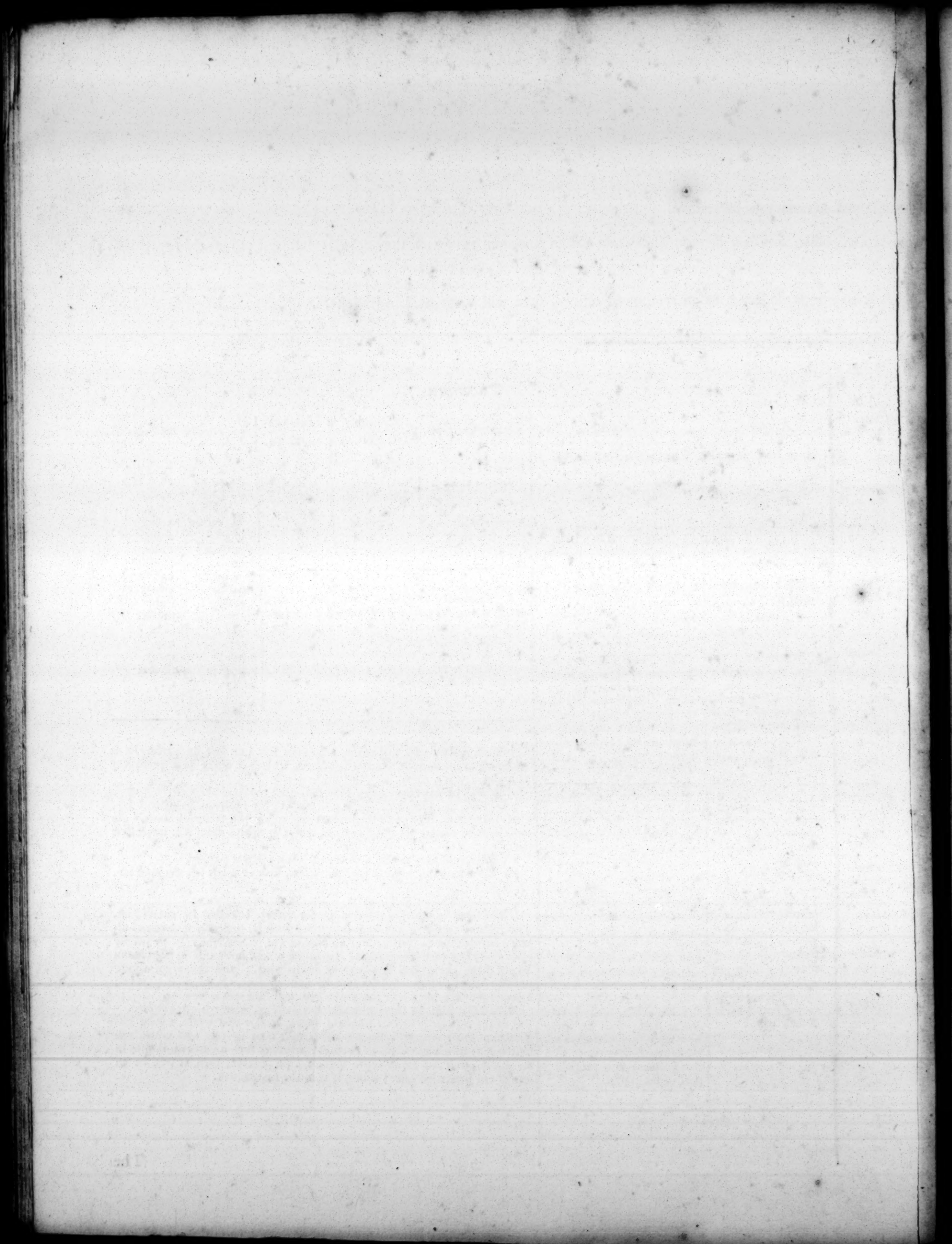
1st. *That*, as opposed to *this*, is a demonstrative pronoun, as when I say, *I like that picture, but I don't admire this* ; and also when it means nearly the same as *this*, as *that (or this) man pleases me* ; in which cases it is never left out.

2d. *That*, meaning *which, who or whom* is a relative proper.

3d. *That* meaning neither *this*, nor *which, who or whom* is a conjunction.

† The noun to which a relative proper refers, is called its antecedent. The relative agrees in gender and number with its antecedent, but not always in case ; for as in the natural order of the phrase, the relative proper takes the place of its antecedent, it must be of the same case as that noun would have been, had it remained in its place ; and the noun taking another place, often happens to take another case, as in these phrases ; *I love him, he whom I love : he* wants me, call him *who* wants me.

N. B. *That* must be turned by *who or whom*, whenever it can be done. But as the difference of case does not appear in *that* and *which*, whose nominative and governed cases are alike, as it does in *who* and *whom*, the best way is to use ourselves to consider, whether such a pronoun relates to an object governed by an active verb or a preposition, then it will be in one of the governed cases ; if not, it is in the nominative.



The four parts of speech we have been explaining, viz. the Verb, Pronoun, Noun, and Adjective, as we have seen, undergo some variations, and are therefore called declinable parts of speech. The four remaining ones, except adverbs, admit of no variation, and are called

INDECLINABLE PARTS OF SPEECH,

NAMELY,

ADVERBS, PREPOSITIONS, CONJUNCTIONS, and INTERJECTIONS.

A D V E R B S,

So called because they are commonly added to verbs to shew

in what time, place, or manner } a thing is, or is done.
when, where, or how

1. Adverbs of time or place are easily known by their meaning.
2. Adverbs of manner are commonly made from adjectives; some of them by adding *wise*, as *contrariwise*, meaning *in a contrary way*; *otherwise*, meaning *in another way*; but the greater number are made by adding *ly* (see No. 6, 7, 8; p. 4.) to the adjective, thus, from *prudent*, *prudent-ly*, as it were *prudent-like*.
3. Adverbs ending with *ly*, have, as well as adjectives, their comparatives and superlatives, but most of them commonly made by prefixing *more* and *most*, as *wisely*, *more wisely*, *most wisely*. However, there are a few which make them with *er* and *est*, as *early*, *earlier*, *earliest*; *often*, *oftener*, *oftenest*.
4. The adverbs of the three adjectives, whose comparison is irregular, have their comparatives and superlatives exactly the same as their adjectives, thus,

ADJECTIVES.			ADVERBS.		
good	better	best	well	better	best
{ bad }	worse	worst	badly	worse	worst
{ ill }			ill		
little	less	least	little	less	least

5. To determine whether we should call these words adjectives or adverbs, we must consider whether the explanation in the line above them, or that under, will suit the sense of the phrase.

meaning	<i>more good,</i>	<i>most good;</i>	<i>bad,</i>	<i>more bad,</i>	<i>most bad,</i>	are adjectives.
<i>These words</i>	better,	best;	ill,	worse,	worst.	
meaning	<i>more well,</i>	<i>most well;</i>	<i>badly,</i>	<i>more badly,</i>	<i>most badly,</i>	are adverbs.
meaning	- -	<i>small,</i>	<i>smaller,</i>	<i>smallest,</i>		are adjectives.
<i>These words</i>		little,	less,	least.		
meaning	<i>a small quantity, a smaller quantity, the smallest quantity of, &c.</i>					are adverbs.
6. Some adverbs are made of many words, as *day by day*, for *daily*; *in a prudent manner*, for *prudently*.

PREPOSITIONS

Shew the relation which an object, or its action, has to another object, as *I did it for him*. They always require the governed case or accusative after them, and thereby we may, at all times, distinguish them by putting a pronoun personal after them; for in the preceding example it would have been wrong to say, *I did it for he*.

A LIST OF PREPOSITIONS.

of	above	towards	through
from	over	against	during
to	down	over against	since
for	under	concerning	'till
before	beneath	about	until
after	in	round	besides
before	into	along	notwithstanding
behind	within	among	in spite of
beyond	without	amidst	except
on	with	between	save
up	without	betwixt	saving
upon	at		

PREPOSITIONS are so named from the Latin *præ*, before, and *positus*, placed, because they naturally should be placed before the noun or pronoun they govern, but as that order is sometimes changed in English, as when we say, *the man you spoke of*, it will be necessary, to parse properly, to restore the phrase to its natural order, thus, *the man of whom you spoke*. See note, † p. 20.

CONJUNCTIONS

Join different objects, actions, or thoughts, or shew how they are connected with each other, as when we say, *we will suffer it, though we do not like it, but we cannot help it*.

Conjunctions are distinguished from adverbs, because they do not express the time, place, or manner of acting; and from prepositions because the nominative case may be used after them; for as they join objects, the noun or pronoun which follows them must be in the same case as that before, as in these phrases, *he ordered and she obeyed*. *He bade him and her do it*.

The conjunctions marked thus † in the following list, govern the verbs placed after them in the optative; but other conjunctions must have the verb which follows them in the same mood as the verb before.

and	albeit †	since, meaning because	at least
so	yet	for as much as	now
also	notwithstanding	that † *	truly
as	however †	to the end that †	indeed
than	nevertheless	in order to	finally
whether	for, meaning because	if †	moreover
either	till †	if indeed †	but
neither	until †	provided †	however
or	then	unless †	to wit
nor	therefore	on condition that †	viz.
though †	wherefore	except †	namely
although †	seeing		

* When preceded by a verb which expresses a wish that a thing may or may not happen; by a verb of doubt, or accompanied by *if*; by a verb interrogative, or by a superlative expression; the conjunction *that* governs the verb coming after it in the optative, thus, *if you see that he be ready*.

Note—This rule applies also to relatives proper.

INTERJECTIONS,

INTERJECTIONS,

So called from the Latin, *interjicere*, to throw amongst, are exclamations, occasioned by whatever affects us suddenly, as *hey, ah, oh, fye, alas, be he, ha ha, woe's me, tush, hush, O good, O dear, softly, no more, stop, &c.* So that any part of speech, or even a short phrase, may become an interjection, if being suddenly affected by some event, we utter it without connecting it with the rest of our speech.

Several words which are printed in italicks in the two preceding lists have different meanings, according to which they are sometimes adverbs, prepositions, conjunctions, or other parts of speech, as will be shewn in the following list :

1. *As*—Is an adverb when it means *like*, thus, do *as* John does, *i. e.* do *like* John.
As is a conjunction when it means *because* or *since*, thus, *as* you will not do it, I must; *i. e.* *because* or *since* you will not do it, I must.
 Note—When *as* is used more than once in a phrase, and serves to make a comparison, *as* before the adjective or adverb is an adverb, and *as* before the second object of comparison is a conjunction; so in this phrase, John is *as* tall and *as* well made *as* Peter, and even *as* Paul: the two first are adverbs, the two last conjunctions.
2. *Whether, either, neither*—before verbs, are conjunctions, as, I do not know *whether* he will do it; he will *either* do it or see it done; but I will *neither* do it, nor see it done.
 When they relate to substantives, they are indeterminate pronouns, as *Whether* of the two men? *Either*. Which apple will you have? *Neither*.
3. *Finally*—is an adverb when it means *completely*.
 At the beginning of a phrase, when it means *to conclude*, it is a conjunction.
4. *For*—is a conjunction when it means *because*, and then it has the nominative after it, as I need not speak, *for* he is deaf.
 Whenever it requires the governed case, which may be tried by a pronoun, it is a preposition, as I brought this book *for* John, *i. e.* I brought it *for* him.
5. *Notwithstanding*—meaning *however*, is a conjunction; and meaning *in spite of*, it is a preposition.
6. *Provided*—is sometimes the participle of the verb *to provide*, as when we say, bread was *provided* for them all. When it means *on condition that*, it is a conjunction.
7. *Round*—placed betwixt the article and the noun, as a *round* table, is an adjective.
 Placed before the article, as *round* the table, it is a preposition.
8. *Seeing*—is the gerund of *to see*, as *Seeing* his misery, I pitied him.
 When it means *because*, or *from the consideration that*, it is a conjunction.
9. *Since*—meaning *since* a certain time, as *since* yesterday; *since* you came, *i. e.* *since* the time at which you came, is a preposition.
Since—meaning *because*, as *since* you are come, we may go; *i. e.* *because* you are come, &c. it is a conjunction.
10. *So* and *thus*—meaning *in that manner*, are adverbs, as, I did it *so*.
 Meaning *then*, or *from this*, are conjunctions, as *So*, you think.
11. *Then*—meaning *at that time*, is an adverb, as, you did it *then*.
 Meaning *therefore*, it is a conjunction, as you broke it, *then* you must pay for it.
12. *'Till, untill*—Before a word expressing time, are prepositions, as *'Till* to-morrow.
 Before a verb they are conjunctions, as *until* he came.
13. *Thus*—See *so*.
14. *To wit*—Is a verb in the infinitive, but seldom used otherwise than as a conjunction.

DIRECTIONS

DIRECTIONS FOR PARSING.

When we parse, we should first repeat the phrase to ourselves, and understand it well; and, if any words be left out put them in. Whenever there is a possibility, there is an absolute necessity, of introducing the word *That* (see note † of the table of adjectives, p. 20); the same applies to all relatives proper, *who*, *whom*, and *which*. We should put auxiliary verbs and signs, when omitted, before their verbs; and also verbs, when omitted, after their signs or auxiliaries. See note at the bottom of the table of tenses, p. 12. If in the phrase, any words be out of their natural order, we must bring them into that order. So this phrase, *So, said he, this is the man you have spoken and written for*; must be explained thus, *He said, so this is the man for whom you have spoken and have written*.

We must then consider whether the word be liable to variations; if not, look upon it as being one of the indeclinable parts of speech. See p. 21.

1. If it be only a word or phrase unconnected with the rest of the phrase, and produced by a sudden affection of the mind, call it an interjection.

2. If it have, or can admit of, a nominative after it, and show a connexion between different things, or parts of a phrase, call it a conjunction.

3. If it have a governed case after it, and cannot admit of a nominative, call it a preposition.

4. If it show time, place, or manner, call it an adverb; and if there be occasion for it, say whether it be positive, comparative, or superlative; and whether superlative absolute, or of comparison.

Refer besides to the lists, p. 21 and 22. In case of a doubt, here follows a list of the principal doubtful words, with the number of the page where they are explained.

For *better*, *best*; *ill*, *worse*, *worst*; *little*, *less*, *least*; see adverbs, No. 5, p. 21.

For *provided*; *round*; *since*; *notwithstanding*; *seeing*; *'till*, *until*; *then*; *so*; *whether*, *either*, *neither*; *for*; *as*; *that*; *to wit*; *finally*; see the remarks, p. 23.

For *that*, see besides note † p. 20.

As to *one*, see indeterminate pronouns, in the table of adjectives, p. 20. For *her*, note * ditto. For *his* and *its*, note † ditto. For *what*, note § ditto.

As to other words, which, being liable to variations, are called declinable, see whether they express persons or their qualities; if persons, whether acting or acted upon; and then see if they be expressed by a personal pronoun or by a noun. If by a noun, declare whether it be common, proper, or collective; and whether a noun or a pronoun personal, declare its gender, number, and case, and by what governed.

As to the pronoun, consider whether it be applied to one or many. For *her*, see note * of the table of adjectives, p. 20.

Of adjectives, gerunds, and participles, say whether they be positive, comparative, or superlative; and if superlative, whether it be the superlative of comparison, or the superlative absolute.

Of these and all others brought under the name of adjective, say whether they be articles, and of what kind; adjectives of nation, or common; participles or gerunds; numbers, ordinal or cardinal; or pronouns possessive conjunctive, or possessive relative; demonstrative, relative proper, or indeterminate, see p. 20. And then declare them to be of the same gender, number, and case, as the word to which they relate.

As to gender, except participles, which are indeclinable after the verb *to have*, as *I have invited three friends*; but a participle agrees with the noun which it governs, when that noun is placed before it in the phrase; as in this, *the three friends whom I have invited*. In this last phrase *invited* is to be considered as agreeing with *friends*, or rather with *whom*, which is in the accusative and plural. Participles always agree with their noun, when preceded by the verb *to be*.

As to case, except relatives proper, which are often in another case than their antecedent (see note † of table of adjectives, p. 20), but are of the same case as the noun or pronoun which they represent, would have been in, if they had not taken its place.

Lastly, if the word expresses an action, suffering, or manner of being, try it as a verb, by finding out its five roots; and if at a loss for the infinitive, find it by the following method and table.

A new method to find the Infinitive of any Verb.

Note—The Infinitives of all verbs ending with the following terminations, will be found by cutting off the termination, remembering what has been said (page 4), about the manner of adding them: but to make it easier we will give some examples.

Infinitives.

Lov-ing	to lov-e	} ing	These different terminations belong, to the gerund.
cutt-ing	to cut		
carry-ing	to carry		
dy-ing	to die		
ow-en	} to ow-e	} en	to participles only.
ow-ed			
alter-ed	} to alter	} ed	} to participles and past tenses.
alter'd			
learn-ed	} to learn	} t	
learnt			
bring-est	to bring	} est	to the second person singular of the present indicative.
giv-est	to give		
carri-est	to carry		
putt-est	to put		
seek-s	} to seek	} s	} to the third person singular of the present indicative.
seek-eth			
crave-s	} to crave	} eth	
crav-eth			
lov-edst	to love	edst	{ to the second person singular of the past tense indicative: cutting off only <i>st</i> leaves a participle, the infinitive of which may easily be traced, thus, Participle. Infinitive. <i>loved-st, loved</i> <i>to love.</i>

As several verbs have their roots all alike, except the gerund, we will give a list of them, to save all trouble in finding their infinitives.

to read, pronounced red in the participle and past tense.			
to spread	to set	to knit	to cost
to shed	to wet	to quit	Pres. I must d.
to shred	to hit	Pres. I ought d.	to thrust
to rid	to slit	to hurt	to shut
to let	to split	to cast	to put

So that *put*, for an example, may be the infinitive, participle, present, and past tense of the verb *to put*. See third root, p. 31.

A LIST of all Irregular Participles, Past Tenses, and other Parts of Verbs, with their Infinitives.

Note.—We shall put Pple. for Participle—Prest. for Present—and P. T. for Past Tense.

B					
<i>Climb</i>	P. T. of	to climb	bound	Prest. of	to bound
			found	Pple. & P. T. of	to bind
			ground	Prest. of	to found
				Pple. & P. T. of	to find
			wound	Prest. of	to ground
				Pple. & P. T. of	to grind
				Prest. of	to wound
				Pple. & P. T. of	to wind
			shod	Pple. & P. T. of	to shoe
			trod		to tread
			fod	P. T. of	to seeth
			flood	Pple. & P. T. of	to stand
D					
dead <i>adjective</i>	Pple. of	to die			
read <i>proncd.</i>	<i>reed</i> Prest.	to read			
	<i>red</i> Pple. & P. T. of				
had	Pple. & P. T. of	to have <i>s.</i>			
clad		to clothe			
blooded	Pple. & P. T. generally of	to blood			
	sometimes of	to bleed A&T.			
fed		to feed			
died		to die <i>to expire</i> <i>to slay</i>			
led		to lead			
bled		to bleed Nr.			
fled	Pples. & P. T. of	to flee			
<i>willed obs.</i>		<i>to will obs. d.</i>			
sped		to speed			
bred		to breed			
loosed		to loose			
			E		
			bade	P. T. of	to bid
			lade	Prest. & P. T. of	to lade
			made		to make
			abode	Pple. & P. T. of	to abide
			rode		to ride
			strode	P. T. of	to stride
			<i>spake obs.</i>	P. T. of	to speak
			<i>brake obs.</i>		to break
			spoke	Pple. & P. T. of	to speak
			broke		to break
			awoke		to awake
			stole	P. T. of	to steal
			came		to come
			done		to do
			gone	Pple. of	to go
			shone	Pple. & P. T. of	to shine
			borne	Pple. of	to bear
			<i>crope obs.</i>	P. T. of	to creep
			are	Prest. Pl. of	to be
			<i>bare obs.</i>		to bear
			<i>tare obs.</i>	P. T. of	to tear
			<i>sware obs.</i>		to swear
			were	P. T. Plural Imperf. opt.	to be
			bore	Prest. of	to bore
			shore	Pple. & P. T. of	to bear
			tore	P. T. of	to shear
			wore	Pple. & P. T. of	to tear
					to wear
					swore

For all others ending with *ed*, look at the termination *ed*, p. 25.

laid	P. T. of	to lay
paid	Pple. & P. T. of	to pay
saïd		to say
did	P. T. of	to do <i>s.</i>
bid		to bid
hid		to hide
chid		to chide
slid	Pple. & P. T. of	to slide
rid		to ride
held		to hold
fold		to fell
told		to tell
could		I can <i>d. s.</i>
should	P. T. of	I shall <i>d. s.</i>
would		To will <i>d. s.</i>

swore	}	P. T. of	to swear
chose			to choose
rose	}	Pple. & P. T. of	to rise
ate			to eat
smote	}	P. T. of	to smite
wrote			to write
clave <i>obs.</i>	}	P. T. of	to cleave
clove			
hove	}	P. T. of	to heave
drove			to drive
shrove			to thrive
throve			to thrive
strove			to strive
wove	}	P. T. of	to weave
froze			to freeze

clang	}	P. T. of	to cling
slang <i>obs.</i>			to sling
rang			to ring
sprang			to spring
fang			to sting
fwang <i>obs.</i>			to swing

ing—All words ending thus, are either the infinitive itself, or some word exactly like it, or a gerund; for this last see the termination *ing*, p. 25. See also second root, p. 30.

hung	}	Pple. & P. T. of	to hang
clung			to cling
flung			to fling
slung			to sling
rung			to ring
sprung			to spring
strung			to string
wrung			to wring
fung			to sting
ftung			to sting
fwung			to swing
dug			to dig

eth refer to that termination, p. 25.

drank	}	P. T. of	to drink
shrank			to shrink
sank	}	Pple. & P. T. of	to sink
stank			to stink
struck	}	Pple. of	to strike
drunk			to drink
flunk	}	Pple. & P. T. of	to flink
shrank			to shrink
funk			to sink
stunk			to stink

shook	}	P. T. of	to shake
forsook			to forsake
took	}	L	to take

fell	}	Prest. of P. T. of	to fell <i>to cut</i> to fall down

I am	}	Prest. of P. T. of Pple. of	to be
swam			to swim
swum			

began	}	P. T. of	to begin
ran			to run
span	}	Prest. of P. T. of P. T. of	to span
wan <i>obs.</i>			to spin
laden	}	Pple. of	to load <i>a carriage</i> to lade <i>a ship</i>

bidden	}	Pple. of	to bid
chidden			to chide
hidden			to hide
flidden			to slide
ridden			to ride
stridden			to stride
fodden			to seeth
trodden			to tread
folden			to fold
holden			to hold
bounden			to bind
been			to be
seen	}	Pple. of	to see
washen <i>obs.</i>			to wash
wreathen			to wreath
wriethen			to writhe
lien <i>obs.</i>	}	Pple. of	to lie <i>down</i>
baken			to bake
forfaken			to forsake
taken			to take

stricken <i>obs.</i>	}	Pple. of	to strike
strucken <i>obs.</i>			
drunken	}	Pple. of	to drink
spoken			to speak
broken	}	Pple. of	to break
fallen			to fall
stolen	}	Pple. of	to steal
swollen			to swell
holpen <i>obs.</i>	}	Pple. of	to help
risen			to rise

chosen

chosen
eaten
beaten
foughten obs.

molten
bursten
bitten
smitten
spitten
written
fitten

gotten obs.

shotten
rotten
shaven
graven
given
riven

driven
shriven
thriven
striven
hoven

cloven
woven
hewen
chewen

owen
waxen
frozen

lain
slain
won

born
shorn
torn

worn
sworn
begun

spun
run
drawn

strawn
sawn
hewn

shewn
sewn
shown

blown
flown
mown

known
snown
grown

thrown
strown

Pple. of

Pple. & P. T. of

P. T. of

Pple. & P. T. of
Pple. & Prest. of

Pple. of

to choose
to eat
to beat
to fight
to melt
to burst
to bite
to smite
to spit
to write
to sit
to get
to shoot
to rot
to shave
to grave
to give
to rive
to drive
to thrive
to thrive
to thrive
to heave
to cleave
to weave
to hew
to chew
to owe
to wax
to freeze
to lie down
to slay
to win
to be born
to shear
to tear
to wear
to swear
to begin
to spin
to run
to draw
to straw
to saw
to hew
to shew
to sew
to show
to blow
to fly
to mow
to know
to snow
to grow
to throw
to strow

help obs.

wear

has
was
is

beat

gat obs.

spat

fat

met

left

cleft

rest

bereft

caught

taught

fraught

ought d.

bought

fought

brought

wrought

sought

besought

light

lit vulgar

might

fiht

bit

writ

dealt

felt

gelt

P

P. T. of

to help

R

Prest. & P. T. of

to wear

S

3d person sing. prest. of to have
P. T. singular } of to be
3d psn. sing. prest.

All other verbs ending with s, are the third person singular present; see the termination s and *eth*, p. 25.

T

Pple. P. T. &
Prest. of

to beat

P. T. of

to get
to spit
to sit

Pple. & P. T. of

to meet

Pple. & P. T. of

to leave

P. T. of

to cleave

P. T. of

to rive

Pple. & P. T. of

to bereave

Pple. & P. T. of

to catch

Pple. & P. T. of

to teach

Prest. & P. T. of

to freight

Pple. & P. T. of

to buy

Pple. & P. T. of

to fight

Pple. & P. T. of

to bring

Pple. & P. T. of

to work

Pple. & P. T. of

to seek

Pple. & P. T. of

to beseech

Pple. & P. T. of

to light

P. T. of

I may d. s.

Pple. & P. T. of

to fish

Pple. & P. T. of

to bite

Pple. & P. T. of

to write

Pple. & P. T. of

to deal

Pple. & P. T. of

to feel

Pple. & P. T. of

to geld

smelt

smelt	} Pple. & P. T. of	to smell	art	} 2d p. sing. {	Prest.	} of to be	
spelt		to spell	wert		Imperf. opta.		
dwelt		to dwell	girt		Pple. & P. T. of		to gird
gilt		to gild	haft		2d person sing. prest. of		to have
spilt		to spill	est		is the sign of the second person singular present. For words ending thus, refer to that termination, p. 25.		
built		to build	wist	obs.	P. T. of	to wis d.	
dreamt		to dream	lost		Pple. & P. T. of	to lose	
meant		to mean	durst		P. T. of	to dare	
bent		to bend	must		Prest. & P. T. of	I must d.	
lent		to lend	waxt		P. T. of	to wax	
spent		to spend					
rent	{	Prest. of	to rent a house				
sent		Pple. & P. T. of	to rend, to tear				
went		Pple. & P. T. of	to send				
	P. T. of	{	to go				
got			to wend	obs.			
shot	} wot obs.	to get	faw	} W		to see	
		to shoot	blew			to blow	
		to weat	flew			to fly	
		{	knew		} P. T. of	to flay	
			to wit d.			to know	
leapt		to leap	to crow				
helpt		to help	to draw				
kept		to keep	to grow				
slept		to sleep	to throw				
crept		to creep					
wept		to weep					
swept	to sweep						
			lay	{	Prest. of	to lay, to place	
					P. T. of	to lie, to be recumbent	

THE infinitive and other roots of a verb being found; although the word we want to explain be like one of them, we must ascertain whether such a word be really a verb: for though many verbs have a correspondent noun so easy to be distinguished as not to be mistaken; as, verb *to hate*, noun *hatred*: it often happens that the noun is exactly like one of the roots of the verb; as, verb *to love*, noun *love*; verb *to write*, *writing*, noun *writing*; verb *to rend*, *rending*, *rent*, noun *rent*.

Such words are not to be considered as verbs. If an article is, or may be, put before them; and if they are preceded by an adjective, or a pronoun adjective; they, in general, are nouns; but gerunds and participles, preceded by an article, and accompanied by a noun, are adjectives.

A word resembling the first root or infinitive, is a noun, whenever preceded by any preposition, except *to* which is the sign of the infinitive; and yet, if an article can properly be put betwixt *to* and the word in question, it is a noun, whose gender, number, and case is to be told.

Note—When we are sure that our word is neither a noun nor an adjective, we call the first root, when preceded by *to*, the infinitive present. If it has not *to* before it, we must further consider whether there be before it some other verb preceded by *to*; for when there are several verbs in the infinitive, the sign *to* is commonly put to the first only, so that in this phrase, *he likes to write, read, and study*, the three verbs, *write, read, and study*, are in the infinitive.

If the first root, not preceded by *to*, has before it one of the verbs *let, will, shall, can, may, bid, dare, feel, hear, make, must, need, see*; and *have*, not used as an auxiliary, it is in the infinitive. These verbs, like the sign *to*, when they govern many verbs in the infinitive, are only added to the first of them, but in parsing should be added to every one; they are often separated from the verbs which they govern, but with a little attention it will be easy to find out which are, and which are not governed by them; so in this phrase, *if you see that troublesome boy waste his time and disturb others, punish him*; *lose* and *disturb* are governed in the infinitive by the verb *see* but *punish* is in the imperative. For this first root having before it neither *to*, nor any of the forementioned verbs or signs, if it has no nominative before it, is the second person singular or plural of the imperative; which, however, is sometimes preceded by *do, do thou, or do you*: so that instead of *punish him*, I might have said, *do you punish him*; but at all events before we declare a verb to be in the impera-

tive, we must examine whether it really expresses a command; for such phrase, as *do you punish him*, may be used to give an order, as in the phrase above, or to ask a question, as *do you punish him?*

Let is the sign of the other persons of the imperative, viz. the first person plural, and the third persons singular and plural. But if *let* mean *suffer* or *allow*, or *do not hinder*, it is a distinct verb which governs the next in the infinitive; as in such phrase as this; *do not disturb him, let him finish his task*; which means, *do not hinder him from performing his task*.

Will and *shall* are the signs of the future; but if *will* is used with emphasis, to express the will of a person, it is the present of the verb *I will*, as in this phrase, *you need not resist, for I will be obeyed*, which means, *I am determined to be obeyed*.

Should is one of the signs of the conditional; but if *should* means *ought*, it is a distinct verb, and the next is in the infinitive, as in this phrase, *you should make haste*; but in that case we must again consider whether it means, *it is your duty*, *it was your duty*, or *it would be your duty, to make haste*; and accordingly call it present, past tense, or conditional.

Could is another sign of the conditional; but if *could* is used to express the power or ability of a person to do a thing, it is to be looked upon as a distinct verb, considering whether it means *was able* or *should be able*, and calling it accordingly the past tense, or conditional of the verb *can*.

Would is also a sign of the conditional; but if *would*, as well as *will*, particularly shews the will of a person, we must consider whether it means *I was willing* or *I should be willing*, and accordingly call it the past tense, or conditional of the verb *I will*.

Would, when it means *used* or *was wont*, is the sign of the past tense imperfect; so in this phrase, *he was an explicit man, when you asked him a favour, he would grant it or refuse it at once*; *grant* and *refuse* are in the imperfect, not in the conditional.

Would, *could*, and *should*, when preceded by *if*, are always imperfects, or signs of the imperfect.

I may is the sign of the present, and *I might* of the imperfect, optative; when being preceded by the conjunction *that* (see n.† p. 20. & n.*p. 22.) they express a wish that the thing *may* or *may not*, *might* or *might not* be done; but when they particularly point to the person's ability to do the thing, they are distinct verbs, either indicative or optative; but *may* is the present, and *might* the past tense indicative, when they have not the conjunction *that* before them, and also when they are used to ask a question, as *may I speak?* but if used in the interrogative way, not to ask a question, but to express a wish, as *may I never see him*, they are still distinct verbs, but in the optative.

Note.—What has been said of these verbs and signs, viz. that when several verbs come after them, they are added only to the first, applies likewise to the personal pronouns, as in the following phrase, *I rise, breakfast, dine, and sup every day at the same hours*, which must be parsed as if it was written, *I rise, I breakfast, I dine, I sup, &c.*

THE FIRST ROOT, when it has before it a pronoun personal, preceded by the conjunction *that*, expressed or understood (see note† p. 20.) is in the cases mentioned (note* p. 22.) the present radical optative; otherwise, or if not preceded by *that*, it is the present radical indicative, if it expresses that the person is now (at the time of speaking) doing, or is wont to do, such thing; as *I read*, meaning *I am reading now*; or *I read every day*, which means, *I am wont to read every day*. But this first root is the future, whenever there is a possibility of putting *shall* or *will* betwixt the nominative and the verb; for as it is customary to omit these signs as unnecessary, after words implying a future time, such as *when*, *as soon as*, &c. the present is used instead of the future; as in this phrase, *when you go*, meaning *when you shall go*; *as soon as you are ready*, meaning *as soon as you shall be ready*. Before this first root, *do* is the sign of the present, and *did* of the past tense indicative. Whenever we find the first root of a verb with the termination *s* or *es* added to it, we are sure that it is the third person singular, present indicative; but the verbs *must* and *ought* do not take it, and will be the third person in the singular, if preceded by any person but *I*, *thou*, or *you*, and in the plural, if not preceded by *we* or *you*. The termination *est* or *st*, added to this root, or any other verb or root, is the sign of the second person singular *thou*, and so are *dost*, *wilt*, *shalt*; *must* does not take this termination.

SECOND ROOT. When we are sure that a word with the termination *ing*, is neither a noun nor an adjective (see note p. 29.) we must examine whether it be really a gerund; for though all gerunds end with *ing*, all words that end with *ing* are not gerunds. To ascertain this we must cut off the termination *ing*, and see whether what remains of the word will give an infinitive, thus, *be-ing* gives the infinitive *to be*; but *br-ing*, after cutting off *ing*, leaves no infinitive; but if we add *ing* to it, will give the right gerund, *bring-ing*.

A true GERUND is often preceded by a preposition, not by an article. A gerund preceded by *been*, is a participle in the composed way, so *been bringing* is only another way of expressing the participle *brought*; and, in general, a gerund preceded by any tense of the verb *to be*, is a tense in the composed

composed way, and the same tense as the verb *to be* is in (see composed way, p. 15), and is commonly active or neuter, but sometimes passive, which may be ascertained by trying to reduce it to a simple tense, thus, *I am writing*, is active, because it means *I write* or *I do write*; but *a ship is building* is passive, for we could not say, *a ship builds* or *does build*, and it shews the ship, not as acting, but as being acted upon.

THIRD ROOT. Shews a thing to have been done; it commonly ends in *ed*, though sometimes otherwise, in which case it is always to be found in the table, p. 26. It never is the same as the infinitive, except in the verbs given in the small list, p. 25. To distinguish the different roots of these verbs, turn them in the composed way, *to spread*, meaning *to be spreading*, will be the infinitive; *been spreading*, participle; *I am spreading*, present; *I was spreading*, past tense, &c.

As in many irregular verbs, and in almost all those whose participle is terminated with *ed*, the participle and the past tense are both alike; we must first be sure which of the two our word is. If, without spoiling the sense of the phrase, it can be turned by the past tense with a sign, or the past tense in the composed way, it is the past tense, if not, it is the participle; so in this phrase, *I thought he was not at home, or else I would have called upon him*; *I thought* is the past tense, because you may say, *I did think*, or *I was thinking*; but you could neither say, *I would have did call*, nor *I would have was calling*, and therefore *called* is a participle.

By this method we may distinguish all words which are both participles and past tenses, except the word *had*: for this we must examine whether there be before it any tense of the verbs *to have* or *to be*, expressed or understood, in which case it is a participle, as in the two following phrases; *It is not to be had*: *As to the horse, I would have bought him, and had him in my stable the same day*. If not we shall find that there is in the phrase a person that *had*, and then it will be the past tense; so when I say, *I bought him and had him in my stable*, it means, *I had him*, &c.

When we are sure that our word is the participle, we must attend to the following observations: A participle preceded by a simple tense of the verb *to have*, is a compound tense.

With a simple tense of the verb *to be*, the participle of a verb { neuter, is a compound tense;
active, is a simple tense passive.

A participle, preceded by a compound tense of the verb *to be*, is a compound tense passive.

A participle, when used as an adjective, and when preceded by any part of the verb *to be*, must be said to be of the same gender, number, and case, as the noun or pronoun to which it relates; and with the verb *to have*, it must be said to agree with the object to which the thing has been done, if that object be placed in the phrase before the participle; thus, when I say, *my letters are written*; *the letters which I have written*; in both phrases *written* agrees with *letters*; but in the second not immediately, as it properly agrees with *which*, and that pronoun agrees in gender and number with *letters*, but not in case, for it bears the accusative case instead of *letters*, whose place it holds; and in this, *I will have my children educated*; *educated* agrees with *children*.

If, on the contrary, we find that our word is the past tense, we must determine whether it be the past tense imperfect or perfect. When the past tense, whether radical or made with a sign, can be turned by *was* (then) *doing*, or *was wont to do*, it is the imperfect; but if it cannot be turned so, it is the past tense perfect, and expresses an action done in a section of time, fully past at the time of speaking, as, another day, week, month, year, century; or a man's life, if dead, at the time of speaking.

After declaring the tense, person, number, and mood, we must say whether our verb be active, reflected, passive, or neuter. See the definitions, p. 6.

Auxiliary verbs, and those which are used for signs to the different tenses are neuter; but *to have*, meaning to have or possess something, is active; *to do*, when it is not a sign, but means to make something, as *do your work*, is active.

As to verbs which are sometimes active and sometimes neuter, see the last note under the five verbs, p. 14.

Although it has been said that none but active verbs can be made passive, many neuters are rendered equivalent to active by the addition of a preposition; thus, *to run* is a neuter verb, but *to run after*, *to run through*, may be called active; and are passive verbs in the two following phrases, *she was run after*, *he was run through*.

Lastly we must say whether the verb be affirmative, negative, interrogative, or interrogatively negative. See the definitions, page 6. But when the verb seems interrogative, examine whether it be really interrogative, as in this phrase, *will you come?* in which a question is evidently asked; or if it be only in the interrogative form, without implying a question, in which case you are to place the words in their natural order (see note $\S$ p. 18), and parse accordingly.

A PARSING TABLE.

A word is either

INDECLINABLE				DECLINABLE.			
OR	VERB.	PERSON acting or acted upon.	ARTICLE.	ADJECTIVE.	PRONOUN.		
1. INTERJECTION	Find the roots.	NOUN,	Expressed	Of nation	Possessive Conjunctions,		
2. CONJUNCTION	What root.	Common	or Understood.	or Common adjs	Possessive Relative.		
3. PREPOSITION	Tense	Proper:	Physical, Metaphysical, or Collective.	Participle, Gerund.	Demonstrative.		
4. ADVERB.	Person	What	Person,	What degree.	Relative preper.		
	Number			Positive, Comparative, Superlative of comparison, or absolute.	Interrogative.		
	Gender	Gender, Number, Case, By what governed.		NUMBER, Cardinal, or Ordinal.	Indeterminate.		
	Mood.						
	What sort.						
	Active Reflected Passive Neuter.						
	What form.						
	Affirmative Negative Interrogative Interrogatively negative						

Say what it agrees with.

